

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typhaloidum.</i>)			MARUA OR RAGI. (<i>Eileusine Corocana.</i>)		
Present return.		Next preceding return.	Present return.		Next preceding return.
		Corresponding return of last year.			Corresponding return of last year.

[illegible][illegible]

1.00	1.00	0.40	1.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

KANGWI OR KAKUN. ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Setaria italica</i> .)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA. (<i>Oicer arietinum</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.

S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	21 0	21 0	22 0
...	19 4	19 4	17 8
...	20 0	21 0	22 8
...	19 0	20 0	17 0
...	20 0	20 0	16 0
...	20 0	20 0	17 8

19 0	19 0	16 0	19 4	19 6	18 9
...	...	...	21 8	22 8	17 0
...	...	...	26 10	26 10	14 10
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	26 0
...	...	...	20 0	23 8	14 8
...	...	...	26 4	24 0	18 4
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0
...	...	...	17 4	15 8	15 12
...	22 8	18 12	21 0 (new) 15 0 (old)
...	11 0	11 0	9 0
...	18 0	16 0	13 5

...	14 8	18 0	17 0
...	16 0	16 0	16 0
...	16 0	16 0	16 0
...	16 0	16 0	16 0

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Districts of Bengal during the Fortnight ending the 15th March 1887.

															WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			DISTRICTS.
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (Zea Mays.)			ARHAR OR THUR. CAJAN PEA. (Cajanus indicus.)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.						
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.				
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
...	...	...	20 0	22 8	20 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Burdwan.
40 0	40 0	28 0	22 8	22 8	21 8	280 0	280 0	360 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 2 0	Bankoora.			
...	...	...	15 0	13 5	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	Beerbhoom.	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	12 12	12 12	12 8	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 0 3	Midnapore.	
...	...	...	14 0	14 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 9	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	Hooghly.	
...	...	...	13 8	14 0	15 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	Howrah.	
BENGAL.															Western Districts			
24 9	24 9	19 15	18 0	17 4	19 15	80 0	80 0	90 0	13 0	13 0	13 4	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 11 0	Calcutta.			
22	22 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	20 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	13 0	13 0	12 13	2 15 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	24-Pergunnabs.			
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 10 1/2	11 10 1/2	11 10 1/2	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	Nudda.
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	Khoolna.
...	...	...	24 0	26 0	20 0	120 0	110 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	11 12	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	Jessore.	
40 0	40 0	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 12 0	Moorshedabad.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	140 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	Dinapore.
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	3 4 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	Rajshahye.	
...	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 3 6	Rangpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	11 4	10 8	12 0	3 6 0	3 5 4	3 4 0	Bogra.
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	12 0	12 6	3 6 0	3 5 3	3 2 0	Pubna.	
22 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	Darjeeling.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	128 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	Julpigore.
Eastern Districts.																		
...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	10 8	12 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 1 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	Furzedpore.	
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	Backergunge.	
...	...	...	25 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 10	12 4	3 5 0	3 6 0	3 3 0	Mymensingh.

G In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, Magoora 10½ seers and Dongong 13 seers.

H In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jungipore 13 seers and Kandi 12½ seers.

I In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Nattore 12 seers and Nowgon 10½ seers.

J In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Gaidanda 9½ seers, Kurigram 11 seers and Nilphamari 13 seers.

K In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Gaidanda 9½ seers, Kurigram 11 seers and Nilphamari 13 seers.

L In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Gaidanda 9½ seers, Kurigram 11 seers and Nilphamari 13 seers.

M At Siliguri retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.

N In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Manickganje 11 seers, Moonsheegunge 10½ seers and Narainganje 11½ seers.

O In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Manickganje 11 seers, Moonsheegunge 10½ seers and Narainganje 11½ seers.

P In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Gaidanda 9½ seers, Kurigram 11 seers and Nilphamari 13 seers.

Q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Patnakhali 9 seers, Perozopore 11 seers, and Bhola 10½ seers.

R In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishoreganje 9½ seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 10½ seers, Shorpur 10 seers and Netrokona 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU. (Sorghum Vulgare.)					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
Eastern Districts.—Concluded.																			
22	Chittagong ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	17 8	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Nonkhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Tipperah ...	11 6	11 10	10 8	...	...	...	15 15	16 8	14 8	20 3	20 11	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts. Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4½	12 4½	11 6	13 14½	13 14½	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																			
26	Patna ...	16 0	16 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	24 0	23 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...
27	Gya ...	17 0	14 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	23 8	11 0	11 8	9 0	19 8	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Shahabad ...	16 0	13 4	16 8	25 0	27 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	20 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Durbhanga ...	18 0	18 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Montfortpore ...	14 0	17 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	12 8	12 0	13 0	23 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Sarun ...	14 0	14 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	22 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	28 0
32	Chumpanun ...	18 0	18 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	18 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Monghyr ...	12 12	15 3	16 13	31 8	33 9	27 12	14 2	14 12	11 0	18 14	19 2	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore ...	16 6	15 12	16 6	35 5	35 5	31 9	20 3	18 15	15 2	21 7	21 7	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Parasah ...	...	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Maldah ...	14 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	...	28 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Sonthal Pargahs.	12 0	11 0	13 8	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	14 0	27 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																			
38	Cuttack ...	13 2	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	18 6	18 6	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Pooree ...	10 8	9 3	15 12	...	...	...	15 12	17 1	14 7	26 4	26 4	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	15 0	15 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE. South-Western Frontier Agency.																			
41	Hazareebagh ...	16 0	16 0	17 8	24 0	20 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	Not procurable.					
42	Lohardugga ...	22 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Singbhoom ...	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Maubhoom ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	30 0	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	29 0	29 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

S In Fenny sub-division (at Panchgachia Hat) retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.

T In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 11 seers and Chandpore 11½ seers.

U In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar and Sasseram 12½ seers and Bhabooan 11½ seers.

V In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Madhubani 12 seers and Tajpore 11½ seers.

W In Sewan sub-division retail price of salt 11½ seers per rupee.

X In Bettiah sub-division retail price of salt 11½ seers per rupee.

Y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jamu 11½ seers and B-guserai 11 seers.

Districts of Bengal during the Fortnight ending the 15th March 1887—(Concluded.)

												WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS			DISTRICTS.
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea Mays.)			ARHAR OR TUR. CADJAN PRA. (Cajanus indicus.)			FIRWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	75	75	0	12 0	12 0	12 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	11 0	11 0	4 8 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	Noakhali.
...	...	...	10 4	11 1	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	12 0	...	3 3 0	3 3 0	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	320	320	6 3 0	8 0	8 0	8 14	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	Hill Tipperah.
Eastern Districts.—Concluded.															
30 0	30 0	24 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	120	120	0 120	11 8	11 8	11 8	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 1 6	Patna.
...	...	...	17 0	22 0	22 8	140	140	0 180	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	Gya.
...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	160	160	0 60	12 0	12 0	12 8	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	Shahabad.
28 0	28 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	176	188	0 130	13 0	11 8	11 8	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	Durbhanga.
26 0	27 0	27 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	140	140	0 120	12 0	12 0	12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	Muzaffarpore.
3 0	24 8	26 0	22 0	22 8	24 0	160	16	0 160	11 8	11 8	12 0	3 2 6	3 4 0	3 1 6	Saran.
30 0	30 0	28 0	21 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	3 4 0	Chumparan.
29 7	31 8	24 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	126	126	0 126	12 9	12 9	13 2	3 0 0	2 15 6	2 14 6	Monghyr.
31 9	31 9	21 7	21 7	24 0	17 7	170	175	4 12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	3 3 0	3 1 0	2 15 0	Bhagalpore.
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	128	0 1 8	0 60	0 11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	3 10 0	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	160	160	0 16	12 0	12 0	12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	Maloah.
37 8	40 0	26 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	200	0 0	0 200	12 0	12 0	12 12	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 0 9	Sonthal Pergua.
ORISSA.															
...	...	...	...	...	...	80	80	0 14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Cuttack.
...	...	...	17 1	18 6	15 12	70	70	0 8 0	14 7	14 7	14 7	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Purree.
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	160	160	0 160	10 0	10 8	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	Balasore.
CHOTA NAGPORE, South-Western Frontier Agency.															
26 0	28 0	2 0	20 0	17 0	20 0	320	0 320	0 240	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	Hazaribagh.
24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	120	0 120	0 120	10 0	10 0	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	32	0 320	0 360	9 0	9 0	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Singbhum.
40 0	40 0	...	22 0	21 0	20 0	210	0 240	0 240	10 10	10 10	10 10	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	Manikgum.

Z In Banka and Boopool sub-divisions retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

Z1 In Kisingunge sub-division retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.

Z2 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were: Godda 11 seers, Pakour and Deoghur 12½ seers, Jamtara 13 seers and Rajmehar 12 seers.

Z3 In Khoerda sub-division retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.

Z4 In Bauruck sub-division retail price of salt 9½ seers per rupee.

Z5 In Giridi sub-division (at Khargudih) retail price of salt 11½ seers per rupee.

Z6 In Govindpore sub-division retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

P. NOLAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ..	2 14 6	3 3 3	2 10 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	3 8 0	3 7 6	5 12 0	1 14 0	1 13 6	2 4 0
2	Seragunge ..	2 0 0	2 1 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	2 14 0	3 11 0	4 2 0	1 11 6	1 9 0	1 14 0
3	Dacca ..	2 12 0	2 5 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 9 0	2 1 0	2 2 0	2 6 0
4	Narsaingunge ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 7 0	2 5 0	...	2 1 0	2 0 0	...
5	Chittagong ..	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	2 0 0	2 8 0
6	Patna ..	2 7 0	2 7 0	1 13 0	1 3 6	1 3 6	1 5 3	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 9	1 11 6	2 2 0
7	Balasore ..	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 13 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
8	Pooree ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6 8	1 6 8	2 1 0
9	Cuttack ..	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 5 0

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd March 1887.

KANGNI OR KAKUN. ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Setaria italica</i> .)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA. (<i>Cicer arietinum</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.

S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	11 0	12 0	14 0
...	16 0	16 0	12 8
...	13 12	16 0	16 0
...
...	12 0	12 0	12 0

20 0	20 0	...	28 0	27 0	22 0
16 0	17 0	17 8	23 8	25 0	18 0
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	21 8
...	...	20 0	24 8	25 0	19 0
...	...	...	26 0	28 0	19 0
15 0	14 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	21 0
...	...	...	28 0	31 8	19 0
21 0	...	33 0	26 12	27 4	20 0
...	...	...	24 0	25 4	21 7
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0
...	...	...	20 0	22 0	22 8
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0

(kalai)

...	...	...	17 1	17 1	19 11
...	...	...	14 7	15 12	11 13
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 12

Not procurable.	20 0	21 0	16 0
...	20 0	19 0	14 0
...	16 0	16 0	13 0
...	18 0	18 0	20 0

2

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typho- ideum.</i>)		MARUA OR RAGI. (<i>Eleusine Corocana</i> .)	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.
	Corresponding return of last year.		Corresponding return of last year.

[illegible]

26	0	26	0	26	0	26	0	26	0
28	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	28	0
30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0
32	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	32	0
34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0
36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0
38	0	38	0	38	0	38	0	38	0
40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0
42	0	42	0	42	0	42	0	42	0
44	0	44	0	44	0	44	0	44	0
46	0	46	0	46	0	46	0	46	0
48	0	48	0	48	0	48	0	48	0
50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0
52	0	52	0	52	0	52	0	52	0
54	0	54	0	54	0	54	0	54	0
56	0	56	0	56	0	56	0	56	0
58	0	58	0	58	0	58	0	58	0
60	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	60	0
62	0	62	0	62	0	62	0	62	0
64	0	64	0	64	0	64	0	64	0
66	0	66	0	66	0	66	0	66	0
68	0	68	0	68	0	68	0	68	0
70	0	70	0	70	0	70	0	70	0
72	0	72	0	72	0	72	0	72	0
74	0	74	0	74	0	74	0	74	0
76	0	76	0	76	0	76	0	76	0
78	0	78	0	78	0	78	0	78	0
80	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	80	0
82	0	82	0	82	0	82	0	82	0
84	0	84	0	84	0	84	0	84	0
86	0	86	0	86	0	86	0	86	0
88	0	88	0	88	0	88	0	88	0
90	0	90	0	90	0	90	0	90	0
92	0	92	0	92	0	92	0	92	0
94	0	94	0	94	0	94	0	94	0
96	0	96	0	96	0	96	0	96	0
98	0	98	0	98	0	98	0	98	0
100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0

101	102	103	104	105	106
107	108	109	110	111	112
113	114	115	116	117	118

001	000	000	31	0	33	0	27	0
001	000	000	40	0	40	0	32	0
001	000	000	30	0	30	0	0	0

PRICES PER MAUND

JOWAR OR CHOLU. (Sorghum Vulgare.)

BAJRA OR GUMB. U. (Pennisetum typhoidum.)

Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.
1 10 0 1	9 0 2	12 0 2	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 8
...
...
...
...
1 6 0 1	6 0	...	1 6 0 1	6 0 1	6 0
...
...
...

OF 40 SEERS.

MARUA OR RAGI. <i>Eleusine Corocana.</i>			KANGNI OR KAKUM ITALIAN MILLET. <i>(Setaria italica.)</i>		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
...	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
...
...
...
...
...
1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	...
...
...
...

Undermentioned Marts of Bengal during the Fortnight ending 15th March 1887.

GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SURAGA. (Cicer Arietinum.)			INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea Mays.)			ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus indicus.)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
1 11 6	1 11 0	2 2 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	1 15 0	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 6 3	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 11 0	Calcutta.
3 0 0	1 14 0	2 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 1 0	2 12 0	Sernjgunge.
2 10 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 3 0	3 8 0	3 1 0	Dacca.
2 1 0	2 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	2 14 0	3 2 0	...	Naraingunge.
3 8 0	3 4 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	Chittagong.
1 5 6	1 6 6	1 11 0	1 4 9	1 4 9	1 7 0	1 6 6	1 5 0	1 6 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 6	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 1 6	Patna.
2 8 0	2 7 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 12 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 3 6	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Poores.
2 0 0	(kalai) 2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 3 6	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

P. NOLAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.														Mean 10 A. M. temperature.	
			AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.										
			Mean barometric height, 10 A.M.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest during week.	Date.	Lowest during week.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature of week.	Variation from normal mean of week.			
ORISSA.	Pooree	Gopalpore	29.882	29.932	—	SSW	339	84.2	16th Mar.	75.8	14th Mar.	83.1	76.6	79.9	—			
		False Point	29.923	29.945	—0.025	SW	363	86.4	17th "	70.6	18th "	85.4	74.8	80.1	0			
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29.850	29.932	—0.022	SSW	110	98.4	13th "	73.8	13th "	94.8	75.0	84.9	+0.3			
	Balasore	Balasore	29.864	29.924	—	SSW	91.2	86.9	12th, 16th Mar.	70.9	18th "	85.5	73.0	79.3	—			
	South-West Midnapore	Saugor Island	29.920	29.946	—0.017	South-Westerly	329	88.7	17th "	73.0	14th "	87.3	76.4	81.9	+1.2			
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	South 24-Pergunnahs	Midnapore	29.769	29.919	—	S & N	138.8	95.3	13th, 14th Mar.	63.2	15th "	93.9	71.3	82.7	—			
	24-Pergunnahs	Howrah	29.910	29.932	—0.031	South-Westerly	165	91.0	17th "	70.2	14th "	83.9	72.8	80.9	+0.7			
	Hooghly	Burdwan	29.837	29.938	—0.010	S, NNW	104.1	96.2	12th "	67.2	18th "	94.0	72.3	83.2	+2.0			
	Burdwan	Bankoora	29.906	—	—	Variable	19	98.1	12th "	67.6	17th "	95.2	71.1	83.2	—			
	Beerbhoom	Raneegunge	29.593	—	—	Variable	93.3	98.5	14th "	65.0	18th "	95.2	70.3	82.8	—			
	West Burdwan	Berhampore	29.869	29.937	+0.001	SW	93.4	91.7	17th "	64.2	18th "	89.7	69.2	79.5	0			
	Moorsheadabad	Krishnagur	29.877	—	—	NNE	123.2	95.4	12th "	67.5	18th "	92.8	69.4	81.1	—			
	Nuddea	Jessore	29.911	29.945	—0.001	S	85.1	94.3	17th "	64.5	16th "	91.6	69.6	80.6	0			
	Jessore	Chittagong	29.880	29.980	0	ESE	86	86.6	18th "	67.0	12 & 17 "	84.2	68.3	75.9	—1.3			
	Khoolna	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagiri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
EAST BENGAL.	Backergunge	Barrisal	29.937	29.940	—	SW	119.9	89.3	17th Mar.	70.4	13th "	86.4	71.9	79.2	—			
	Noakholly	Noakholly	29.919	29.963	—	Calm	53.5	88.6	17th "	67.5	18th "	84.4	69.4	76.9	—			
	Furzedpore	Furzedpore	29.907	—	—	SSW	152.9	84.0	13th, 18th Mar.	64.5	14th "	83.0	67.4	75.2	—			
	Dacca	Dacca	29.929	29.952	+0.016	SSW	137	90.1	12th, 18th Mar.	65.5	14th "	88.0	69.9	78.9	—0.5			
	Tipperah	Comillah	29.946	29.962	—	SE	84.3	89.4	18th "	65.8	12, 14, 16th Mar.	88.1	66.8	77.5	—			
NORTH BENGAL.	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29.966	—	—	S	213.7*	87.3	16th, 18th Mar.	62.1	18th "	84.4	66.7	75.4	—			
	Bogra	Bogra	29.861	29.915	—	SW	84.7	92.2	12th "	60.3	18th "	89.1	66.2	77.7	—			
	Pubna	Serajunge	29.872	29.914	—	SW	107.7	93.3	12th "	60.2	17th "	85.6	66.2	77.4	—			
	Rajshaye	Rampore Beau. leah.	29.854	29.90.7	—	SW	99.9	12.3	12th "	62.7	14th "	88.3	66.6	77.4	—			
	Maldah	Maldah	29.762	—	—	Calm, S W	31.0	92.4	12th "	56.5	18th "	90.0	63.5	76.8	—			
NORTH BENGAL.	Dinapore	Dinapore	29.782	29.904	—	WSW	142.1	91.1	16th, 17th Mar.	56.7	18th "	88.7	64.3	76.5	—			
	Rungpore	Rungpore	29.779	29.906	—	W	140.6	90.6	16th "	51.9	18th "	86.9	62.4	74.7	—			
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	29.658	29.933	—	E	134.9	90.0	16th "	52.9	17th "	85.1	59.3	72.2	—			
	Cooch Behar	Darjeeling Hill Districts	22.959	—	—0.055	W, Calm.	351.5*	58.4	16th "	40.3	12th "	55.8	42.0	48.9	—1.0			
	Purneah	Purneah	29.795	29.922	—0.018	W	79.9	90.2	15th—18th Mar.	55.8	18th "	88.6	64.6	75.1	—0.1			
NORTH BENGAL.	North Bhagulpore	Mozufferpore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	29.743	29.914	—0.026	Westerly	151.7	87.9	18th Mar.	59.9	18th "	87.2	64.0	75.6	+0.6			
	Durbhunga	Motihari	29.650	29.901	—	W, N W	255.8	89.9	18th "	52.6	18th "	88.3	58.8	73.6	—			
	Chumparun	Chupra	29.720	—	—	W, N W	127.6	93.0	13th "	61.1*	17th "	89.9*	63.2*	76.6*	—			
	Sarun	Dehree	29.569	29.907	—	SSW	176.4	93.4	13th "	64.0	12th "	89.9	63.6	77.8	—			
SOUTH BENGAL.	Shahabad	Buxar	29.678	29.926	—	WNW	146.2	94.9	12th "	59.4	16th "	89.9	63.7	76.8	—			
	Arrah	Arrah	29.705	29.905	—	W	94.4	97.4	12th "	57.3	18th "	90.9	61.4	76.1	—			
	Gya	Gya	29.521	29.901	—0.042	N	60.1	97.3	12th "	62.9	17th "	92.2	60.2	79.5	—0.1			
	Patna	Bankipore	29.739	29.926	—0.069	W	84.6	90.9	12th "	61.7	18th "	88.9	63.4	76.2	—0.7			
	South Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	29.741	29.905	—	WSW	116	90.4	15th, 18th Mar.	61.0	17th "	89.0	62.4	76.7	—			
CHUTIA NAGPUR.	Sonthul Pergunnahs	Doomka	29.412	—	—	SE	27.8	95.6	12th "	62.6	18th "	93.1	68.4	80.3	—			
	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27.914	29.921	—0.002	northerly	148.8	94.3	14th "	61.8	14, 17th "	86.7	64.1	76.9	+1.5			
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	27.782	29.901	—	orth-Westerly	132.8	95.2	14th "	61.7	14th "	90.3	63.1	76.7	—			
	Manbhoom	Chyebassa	29.146	—	—	northerly	61.2	96.2	11th "	67.8	18th "	96.8	70.4	83.6	—			
	Singbhoom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the reading during the same period for the past years. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-divisional stations for the period in question during the past year, divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one on which at least hundredth of an inch fell.

* Mean for 6 days.

the week ending Friday, the 18th March 1887.

			DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.														METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.
			RAINFALL.														
			Of week.		Since 1st of month.			Since 15th May 1886.									
			Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Representative station.	DISTRICT.			
79	1.4	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore ...	Pooree ...	ODISSA.		
73	5.7	Nil	0.02	0.20	0.09	0.51	—0.42	61.53	57.32	+4.21	0.2	0.4	False Point ...	...		
84	2.9	Nil	0.46	0.13	0.90	0.68	+0.22	64.07	53.19	+11.78	0.8	0.3	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...			
83	0.9	0.55	0.78	0.14	0.78	0.62	+0.16	58.62	55.46	+3.16	1.0	0.4	Balasore ...	Balasore ...			
70	5.0	Nil	0.22	0.16	0.22	0.70	—0.48	52.40	65.17	—12.77	0.3	0.5	Saugor Island ...	South-West Midnapore ...	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.		
45	2.1	0.01	0.52	0.39	0.92	1.20	—0.28	47.40	54.23	—6.74	1.3	0.7	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...			
65	3.6	0.11	0.12	0.31	0.12	0.99	—0.87	57.35	54.29	+3.06	0.6	0.7	Calcutta ...	Howrah ...			
46	2.9	Nil	Nil	0.24	Nil	0.88	—0.88	53.07	48.34	+4.73	0.0	0.6	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...			
47	1.4	Nil	0.08	0.28	0.08	0.75	—0.67	53.20	53.66	—0.46	0.5	0.6	Bankoora ...	Bankoora ...	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.		
45	1.3	drops	0.46	0.09	0.46	0.39	+0.07	67.13	53.23	+13.90	0.5	0.5	Raneegunge ...	Beerbhoom ...			
56	3.7	1.58	1.51	0.10	1.51	0.40	+1.11	61.99	50.26	+11.73	1.2	0.4	Berhampore ...	West Burdwan ...			
49	3.6	Nil	0.67	0.22	0.67	0.85	—0.18	55.93	51.08	+4.85	1.4	0.5	Krishnaghar ...	Moorshedabad ...			
65	6.1	Nil	0.31	0.28	0.33	1.11	—0.78	59.77	55.86	+3.91	0.8	0.7	Jessore ...	Naddea ...	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.		
73	4.6	Nil	Nil	0.46	5.07	1.14	+1.93	132.31	115.60	+16.71	0.0	0.6	Chittagong ...	Jessore ...			
73			0.41	0.38	4.04	1.38	+2.66	96.46	84.66	+11.80	1.0	0.6	Demagiri ...	Khoolna ...			
75	7.6	Nil	0.08	0.38	0.71	1.21	—0.50	78.51	80.33	—1.82	0.3	0.8	Barrisal ...	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...			
68	2.9	0.02	0.53	0.54	5.40	1.78	+3.62	123.38	111.80	+11.58	1.0	1.0	Noakholly ...	Backergunge ...	EAST BENGAL.		
68	2.7	0.28	0.77	0.42	0.84	1.52	—0.68	61.50	58.85	+2.65	2.0	0.7	Furreedpore ...	Noakholly ...			
71	5.6	0.30	1.05	0.44	1.28	1.14	+0.14	78.24	60.84	+17.40	1.8	0.8	Dacca ...	Furreedpore ...			
75	6.7	0.40	1.17	0.90	3.82	1.87	+1.95	81.31	73.96	+7.35	1.8	1.1	Commillah ...	Dacca ...			
72	4.6	1.50	0.86	0.20	2.39	0.82	+1.57	70.08	69.32	+0.76	1.6	0.5	Mymensingh ...	Tipperah ...	EAST BENGAL.		
53	3.4	0.25	0.40	0.11	2.60	0.26	+2.34	69.02	57.44	+11.58	1.5	0.5	Bogra ...	Mymensingh ...			
60	3.3	0.29	2.08	0.13	3.09	0.65	+2.44	62.85	55.30	+7.55	2.0	0.5	Serajgunge ...	Bogra ...			
58	1.9	1.46	1.28	0.02	1.28	0.31	+0.97	61.04	55.04	+6.00	1.5	0.4	Rampore Beaulah ...	Pubna ...			
46	2.0	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.25	—0.15	62.83	54.41	+8.42	1.0	0.4	Maldah ...	Rajshahye ...	NORTH BENGAL.		
44	2.7	Nil	0.07	0.06	0.30	0.23	+0.07	74.38	54.43	+19.95	0.4	0.2	Dinagore ...	Maldah ...			
45	0.3	Nil	0.08	0.20	0.56	0.56	0	74.39	74.45	—0.06	0.8	0.4	Rangpore ...	Dinagore ...			
61	2.6	Nil	0.74	0.18	0.75	0.45	+0.30	110.55	111.44	—0.89	1.4	0.5	Julpigoree ...	Rangpore ...			
71	2.1	0.61	0.29	0.22	0.79	0.58	+0.21	142.38	118.30	+24.08	0.5	0.6	Darjeeling ...	Cooch Behar ...	NORTH BENGAL.		
50	1.7	0.03	0.08	0.03	0.08	0.24	—0.16	80.23	57.51	+22.72	0.6	0.2	Purneah ...	Darjeeling Hill Districts ...			
			0.08	0.01	5.08	0.30	—0.22	61.19	42.87	+18.32	0.7	0.1	Mozufferpore ...	Purneah ...			
31	1.3	0.08	0.63	0.01	0.63	0.22	—0.19	63.16	43.81	+19.35	0.3	0.1	Durbhunga ...	North Bhagulpore ...			
45	2.7	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.30	—0.29	62.04	46.26	+15.78	0.5	0.2	Motihari ...	Motihari ...	NORTH BENGAL.		
51	1.6	0.09	0.12	0.03	0.12	0.13	—0.01	63.05	42.15	+20.90	0.7	0.2	Chupra ...	Chumparun ...			
42	0.6	Nil											Dehree ...	Saran ...			
37	1.4	0.32	0.32	0.05	0.32	0.29	+0.03	56.54	40.16	+16.38	0.5	0.3	Buxar ...	Shahabad ...			
47	1.8	0.03											Arrah ...	Arrah ...	SOUTH BEHAR.		
48	1.6	Nil	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.29	—0.20	65.90	40.90	+25.00	0.5	0.3	Gya ...	Gya ...			
53	1.4	0.14	0.54	0.04	0.54	0.18	+0.36	61.53	41.00	+20.53	1.0	0.2	Bankipore ...	Patna ...			
51	2.1	0.07	0.37	0.03	0.37	0.24	+0.13	61.27	42.90	+18.37	0.6	0.3	Bhagulpore ...	South Bhagulpore ...			
58	0	0.21	0.35	0.06	0.35	0.26	—0.01	71.75	49.79	+21.96	0.8	0.3	Doomka ...	Monghyr ...	SOUTH BEHAR.		
29	0	0.08	0.02	0.08	0.02	0.87	—0.85	58.76	51.33	+7.43	0.2	0.3	Hazaribagh ...	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...			
52	0	0.07	0.05	0.25	0.03	0.68	—0.63	50.38	48.99	+1.48	0.5	0.6	Ranchee ...	Hazaribagh ...			
43	1.0	Nil	Nil	0.26	Nil	0.95	—0.95	43.81	53.82	—10.01	0.0	0.9	Chyebassa ...	Manbhoom ...			

sts. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
 ating cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "District observations of rainfall, the normal mean
 sts. The means of the district are the numerical averages of the rainfall return received in the district, i.e., from the total rainfall at the sub-divisional

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 18th of March 1887.

[illegible]

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 18th of March 1887—contd.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL		Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 15th May 1886.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.
			Saturday, 12th March.	Sunday, 13th March.	Monday, 14th March.	Tuesday, 15th March.	Wednesday, 16th March.	Thursday, 17th March.	Friday, 18th March.	Number of rainy days.	of Rainfall week.				
EAST BENGAL—contd.	Noakhally	Gournaddi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.50	?	64.87	?
		Bauphal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.70	?	85.91	?
		Noakhally	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.32	2.18	114.06	111.69
		Fenny	.....	.....	.....	1.00	0.15	.....	.....	2	1.05	9.46	1.35	132.62	110.58
		Hariskpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.50	.....	.....	1	0.50	1.99	?	144.56	?
	Furzedpore	Ramganj	.....	.....	.....	0.09	0.25	.....	.....	2	0.34	1.45	?	95.14	?
		Madaripore	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.24	.....	.....	1	0.24	0.46	1.87	68.55	59.01
		Furzedpore	.....	.....	0.05	0.30	0.32	.....	.....	3	0.67	0.67	1.56	60.10	61.33
	Dacca	Gonjundo	.....	.....	1.30	.....	0.09	.....	.....	2	1.39	1.39	1.12	55.82	56.34
		Munshigunge	.....	.....	0.47	.....	0.61	.....	.....	2	1.08	1.98	2.19	97.98	74.12
		Dacca	.....	.....	0.57	0.44	.....	.....	.....	2	0.81	0.81	1.33	68.95	61.03
		Narainkunge	.....	.....	0.70	.....	0.25	.....	.....	2	0.95	0.95	0.33	85.72	55.74
		Manickgunge	.....	.....	1.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1.36	1.36	0.68	60.21	52.62
	Hill Tipperah	Joydebpore	.....	.....	1.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1.02	4.10	?	74.63	?
		Agartala	1.94	.....	0.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2.27	4.69	1.88	70.35	65.92
		Comilla	.....	.....	.....	0.05	0.34	.....	.....	2	0.39	4.27	2.00	90.11	80.13
		Chandpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.10	.....	.....	1	0.10	0.40	1.62	88.95	83.70
		Brahmunberia	1.61	.....	0.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1.92	5.92	2.00	78.81	66.38
	Mymensingh	Ramchandrapore	.....	0.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.52	4.13	?	70.04	?
		Nasirnagar	1.80	0.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2.75	6.05	?	60.33	?
		Daudkandi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.15	?	74.00	?
		Kasba	.....	.....	0.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.78	1.81	?	71.07	?
		Laksham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.60	?	91.18	?
	Pubna	Kishoregunge	0.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.82	2.45	1.24	77.13	72.34
		Atia (Tangail)	.....	.....	1.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1.12	1.70	0.8	56.49	58.59
		Mymensingh	1.07	0.23	0.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1.75	4.50	0.69	73.50	76.31
		Jamulpore	0.04	.....	0.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0.14	2.13	0.53	63.33	67.80
		Netrokona	.....	.....	.....	0.48	.....	.....	.....	1	0.48	1.16	0.75	79.71	71.50
	Bogra	Subornakhally	.....	.....	0.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.64	2.79	?	47.93	?
		Durgapore	.....	0.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.21	1.50	?	?	?
		Dewanganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	2.73	?	65.53	?
	Rajshahye	Pubna	0.07	2.55	1.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3.85	3.85	0.81	61.91	56.38
		Sherpore	.....	.....	0.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.30	2.32	0.48	59.76	64.24
		Nowkhilla	.....	0.13	0.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0.37	3.46	0.19	65.60	54.82
		Bogra	.....	.....	0.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.30	2.21	0.28	68.39	61.12
		Panchbibi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.92	0.27	72.03	53.86
	Maldah	Beaulah	.....	.....	1.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1.47	1.47	0.33	63.45	53.65
		Natore	.....	0.10	1.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1.10	1.10	0.29	58.61	56.55
		Nowgong	.....	.....	0.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.54	2.54	?	72.56	?
		Lalpor	.....	.....	1.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1.33	1.33	?	63.24	?
		Manda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	56.98	?
	Dinapore	Maldah	.....	.....	0.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.08	0.08	0.35	72.40	51.36
		Chanchal	.....	.....	0.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.12	0.12	0.15	53.24	69.52
		Gajol	.....	.....	0.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.13	0.13	?	68.01	?
		Siganj	.....	.....	0.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.39	0.39	?	65.41	?
		Mohadebpore	.....	0.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.32	0.40	0.11	78.87	55.92
	Rangpore	Churamon	.....	0.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.03	0.03	0.20	66.19	51.14
		Raigunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.22	0.15	90.74	54.22
		Dinapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.05	0.53	72.82	63.09
		Baloorghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.69	0.11	62.81	47.87
		Bhawanigunge (Gyabanda)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.39	0.65	56.56	62.89
	Julpigoree	Rangpore	.....	0.21	0.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.21	0.22	0.61	75.12	75.66
		Kurigram	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.21	0.22	0.61	80.54	74.35
		Bagdogra	.....	.....	0.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.09	0.09	0.32	82.20	85.03
		(Niphmari)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.01	0.34	?	73.05	?
		Ulipore	.....	.....	0.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.01	0.34	?	73.05	?
	Cooch Behar	Julpigoree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.65	187.87	116.56
		Alipore Doar	.....	.....	0.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.56	0.56	?	137.62	?
		Fallacotta	.....	.....	0.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.31	0.31	?	99.69	?
		Debiganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.03	?	?	?
		Dinhatia		.....	0.06	0.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0.95	0.95	0.43	83.34	96.59
	Darjeeling Hill	Cooch Behar	.....	0.11	0.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0.32	0.34	0.61	108.00	119.81
		Mickligunge	.....	.....	2.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2.04	2.09	0.18	117.76	103.61
		Matabhanka	.....	0.05	0.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0.40	0.40	0.38	117.88	117.86
		Buxa	.....	.....	1.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1.16	1.81	0.99	230.57	193.92
		Siliguri	.....	0.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.36	146.88	88.62
	Purneah	Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.01	0.95	0.75	117.01	110.61
		Kalimpang	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.35	0.27	74.98	81.26
		Kisongunge	.....	.....	0.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.30	0.30	0.32	108.22	67.65
		Arrareah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.32	91.45	62.49
		Purneah	.....	.....	0.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.03	0.03	0.20	83.30	69.48
	North Bhagalpore	Gondwara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
		Balarampore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
		Matiari	.....	.....	0.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.13	0.13	?	79.95	?
		Kailagaj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.19	59.53	49.28
		Maddapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.18	55.58	47.50
	Durbhunga	Souppol	.....	.....	0.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.08	0.08	?	72.59	?
		Protabganj	.....	0.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.46	0.46	?	?	?
		Tajpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.18	74.17	41.94
		Durbhunga	.....	.....	0.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.08	0.08	0.18	57.39	45.31
		Madhubani	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.32	57.92	44.24
	Moufferpore	Bahera	.....	.....	0.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.10	0.10	?	68.26	?
		Koshera	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	70.09	?
		Shamarhi	.....	0.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.03	0.03	0.50	55.87	41.90
		Moufferpore	.....	0.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.20	0.20	0.24	67.99	40.08
		Hajipore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.17	69.73	41.83
	Oumpara	Paps	.....	0.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.04	0.04	?	51.10	?
		Mahua	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	55.89	?
		Sinhar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	59.27	?
		Papri	.....	.....	0.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.05	0.05	?	58.34	?
		Metibari	.....	.....	0.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.01	0.01	0.30	53.65	43.78
	Burhera	Betiah	.....	.....	0.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.05	0.05	?	62.08	?
		Bagaha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	50.50	?
		Burhera	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 18th of March 1887—*conold.*

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL.		Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 15th May. 1886.	Average rainfall from 15 May to date.
			Saturday, 12th March.	Sunday, 13th March.	Monday, 14th March.	Tuesday, 15th March.	Wednesday, 16th March.	Thursday, 17th March.	Friday, 18th March.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall week.				
NORTH BEHAR— <i>concluded.</i>	SARAH	Gopalgunge ...	...	...	0.15	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.02	50.95	42
		Sawan ...	...	...	0.21	...	...	...	...	1	0.15	0.15	0.14	50.06	44
SOUTH BEHAR	Shahabad	Chuprah ...	...	...	0.21	...	...	...	...	1	0.21	0.21	0.23	50.13	39
		Buxar ...	...	...	0.56	...	...	...	...	1	0.56	0.56	0.19	50.44	38
		Dumra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	51.95	?
		Bhuboosh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.55	53.06	41
		Sasseram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.20	53.67	40
		Arrah ...	...	...	0.70	...	...	...	...	1	0.70	0.70	0.20	55.94	39
		Mohania ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	58.30	?
	Gya	Aurangabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.24	60.84	42
		Gya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.25	60.98	41
		Nowadah ...	...	...	0.02	...	...	...	...	1	0.02	0.02	0.33	62.10	40
		Jehanabad ...	...	...	0.35	...	...	...	...	1	0.35	0.35	0.28	63.35	39
		Arwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	64.44	?
		Daudnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	64.18	?
		Sherghati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	64.16	?
		Rajauli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	60.25	?
		Pakri Barawan ...	...	...	0.35	...	...	...	...	1	0.35	0.35	?	68.07	?
	Patna	Patna ...	...	...	0.14	...	...	...	...	1	0.14	0.14	0.15	65.82	41
		Dinapore ...	...	...	0.30	...	...	...	...	1	0.30	0.30	0.11	72.10	40
		Behar ...	...	...	1.50	...	...	...	...	1	1.50	1.50	0.17	57.42	43
		Barrh ...	...	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	1	0.20	0.20	0.24	51.43	40
		Bickram ...	...	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	1	0.20	0.20	?	?	?
		Hilsa ...	...	...	0.50	...	...	...	...	1	0.50	0.50	?	?	?
	Monohyr	Begooesari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.32	52.42	39
		Monohyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.21	60.87	40
		Jamui ...	...	...	0.74	...	...	...	...	1	0.74	0.74	0.23	60.63	42
		Gogri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	55.01	?
	South Munacul-pore.	Sheikpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	63.16	?
		Bhagulpore ...	...	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	1	0.20	0.20	0.18	65.03	41
		Bansa ...	...	...	0.91	...	...	...	...	1	0.91	0.91	0.23	61.55	41
		Kolgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	52.68	?
	Southal Pergunahs.	Rajmahal ...	...	...	0.05	...	...	...	...	1	0.05	0.05	0.24	60.45	40
		Godda ...	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	...	1	1.00	1.00	0.20	56.32	40
		Pakour ...	...	...	0.82	...	...	...	...	1	0.82	0.82	0.20	52.84	39
		Nya Doomka ...	...	...	0.21	...	...	...	...	1	0.21	0.21	0.45	72.18	39
		Deoghar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.49	61.34	39
		Jamara ...	...	...	0.04	...	...	...	...	1	0.04	0.04	0.57	68.34	48
		Simra ...	...	...	0.05	...	...	...	...	1	0.05	0.05	?	66.40	?
		Nimhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
CENTRAL MAG-PUR.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.02	60.99	48
		(Girdi) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.08	0.08	0.55	58.73	48
		Hazaribagh ...	...	...	0.08	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.13	52.04	47
		Semtagurh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.80	58.50	48
		Mahudi Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.20	62.80	48
		Jhoomrah Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	69.58	?
		Barhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	69.75	?
		Chutra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	69.55	?
		Karagdeha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	69.59	?
		Kamghar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	61.28	?
		Kanchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.85	54.15	39
		Palasow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.50	51.22	39
		Silis ...	...	...	1.04	...	...	...	...	1	1.04	1.04	?	47.79	?
		Balumat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	51.06	?
		Hosseinabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
		Gurwah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	64.48	?
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.95	43.81	39
		Chakradhar-pore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	57.05	?
		Ghatsilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.20	0.20	?	56.79	?
		Baharagura ...	...	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	46.28	?
	Manbhoom	Purulia ...	...	...	0.15	...	...	...	...	1	0.15	0.15	0.84	46.18	39
		Gobindapore ...	...	...	0.93	...	...	...	...	1	0.93	0.93	0.51	40.90	39
		Raghunath-pore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	61.80	?
		Barrabhoom ...	...	...	0.40	...	...	...	...	1	0.40	0.40	?	37.96	?
		Jhaida ...	...	...	0.07	0.21	...	...	...	2	0.28	0.28	?	?	?
		Chas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	59.96	?

Explanation.—Nil indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA, the 18th March 1887.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, THE 18TH OF MARCH 1887.

THE barometer at the end of the preceding week was unusually low, and strong south-west humid winds were blowing across the Bengal coast into South and East Bengal. Temperature was high and considerably above the average over the greater part of the province, and the air unusually damp. These conditions gave rise to a disturbed state of the atmosphere, which, as is usual in the hot weather months, was shown by the occurrence of a series of thunder-storms accompanied with more or less heavy rain over the greater part of the province. They began in Eastern Bengal on Saturday, and extended to North Bengal and North Behar on Sunday, but the rainfall on these two days was comparatively small in amount. The barometer had risen steadily during this period (*i.e.* from Saturday to Monday morning), but a rapid fall occurred during the next 24 hours, which varied very considerably in amount in different parts of the province, as is usually the case during disturbed weather in the hot weather months. Thunder-storms occurred on Monday evening over the greater part of East Bengal, North Bengal, the central and northern districts of South-West Bengal, and in Behar. Rainfalls varying from one to two inches were received at a large number of stations. The Moorshedabad district, for example, received an average of one and a half inches and the Rajshahye district of one inch. These were the centres of heaviest rainfall of the 14th. The barometer began to rise on the morning of the 15th. Thunder-storms occurred on the evening of that day in Orissa, South-West Bengal, and in some parts of East Bengal; but the rainfall was much smaller in amount than on the 14th and more local and variable in its distribution. The disturbance terminated on the 16th with a small series of thunder-storms giving moderate rain in the south-eastern districts of East Bengal. On the 15th and 16th winds began to change in character. Westerly dry winds recommenced in Behar and gradually extended eastwards over Bengal. Hence the air became gradually drier, and the night temperature was considerably reduced. At the end of the week, fine clear dry weather with comparatively low night temperatures prevailed throughout the province.

The barometer rose gradually on the 12th and 13th. A rapid fall varying from '07" to '13" in amount occurred during the 24 hours preceding 10 A.M. of the 15th. The barometer then rose gradually and stood at the same height at the end of the week as on the 14th before the rapid fall which accompanied the series of thunder-storms which occurred in almost every part of the province on the evening of that day. The variations of the mean pressure of the week from the normal mean differ considerably in different parts of the province. Pressure was slightly in excess in East and Central Bengal, and in defect elsewhere. The deficiency was greatest at Darjeeling ('05"), Gya ('04") and Calcutta ('03").

Temperature—Was unusually high at the commencement of the week. The excess was most marked in the night temperatures, which at some stations were as much as 6° to 10° above the normal. A rapid decrease of temperature occurred on the 16th and 18th which was coincident with an equally rapid decrease of the humidity of the air. Thus at Dinagore the minimum temperature on the 14th was 68.1°, and on the 18th 56.7°; at Rungpore 69.1° on the 15th, and 51.9° on the 18th; and at Motihari 67° on the 13th, and 52.6° on the 18th. The decrease was much less in the coast districts. The mean maximum temperature of the week was from 1° to 3° below the average at the great majority of stations, and the mean minimum temperature, from 1° to 4° above the normal. The mean temperature of the week was 1½° in excess in Chutia Nagpur, 1° in South-West Bengal, and 1° in defect in East Bengal. In the other divisions the mean temperature of the week was approximately normal, although the variations of temperature were unusually large. The following table gives temperature data for eight representative stations:—

Table showing the excess or defect of the actual temperature from the normal for the week ending 18th March 1887.

	Normal mean maximum temperature for the week ending 18th March 1887.	Actual mean maximum temperature for the week ending 18th March 1887.	Variation of actual from normal.	Normal mean minimum temperature for the week ending 18th March 1887.	Actual mean minimum temperature for the week ending 18th March 1887.	Variation of actual from normal.	Normal mean daily temperature for the week ending 18th March 1887.	Actual mean daily temperature for the week ending 18th March 1887.	Variation of actual from normal.
Cuttack	96.6	94.8	-1.8	72.5	75.0	+2.5	84.6	84.9	+0.3
Calcutta	90.9	88.9	-2.0	69.4	72.8	+3.4	80.2	80.9	+0.7
Burdwan	93.1	94.0	+0.9	68.2	72.3	+4.1	80.7	83.2	+2.5
Dacca	90.3	88.0	-2.3	68.4	69.9	+1.5	79.4	78.9	-0.5
Purneah	90.7	88.6	-2.1	69.6	61.6	-8.0	75.2	75.1	-0.1
Bankipore	91.5	88.9	-2.6	62.4	63.4	+1.0	76.9	76.2	-0.7
Hazareibagh	87.8	89.7	+1.9	63.0	64.1	+1.1	75.4	76.9	+1.5
Darjeeling	57.3	55.8	-1.5	42.6	42.0	-0.6	49.9	48.9	-1.0

The rainfall of the week was considerably above the average. Showers, local in character, were received in East and North Bengal and North Behar on the 12th and 13th.

Thunderstorms with moderate to heavy rain occurred in nearly every district on the 14th. Orissa, South-West Bengal and portions of East Bengal received light to moderate showers on the 15th, and East Bengal only on the 16th. The Pubna district received an average rainfall during the week of 2·08 inches, Moorshedabad an average of 1·51 inches, and Rajshahye, Commillah, and Dacca, average amounts slightly exceeding one inch. These districts hence represent the areas of greatest disturbance during the week. East Bengal received an average of ·68 inch, North Bengal ·54 inch, South-West Bengal ·47 inch, South Behar ·34 inch, and Orissa ·37 inch. In these divisions the average rainfall was from two to four-tenths in excess of the normal average. In Chutia Nagpur and North Behar the rainfall was less than a tenth of an inch and practically nil.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Friday, the 18th of March 1887:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.										RAINFALL.							
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 15th May 1886.			
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.		
Orissa	98·4	70·6	87·2	74·9	81·1	+0·2	0·47	0·15	+0·32	0·8	0·4	+0·4	0·60	0·60	61·96	55·13		
South-West Bengal	98·5	63·2	92·1	71·4	81·8	+0·9	0·47	0·24	+0·23	0·7	0·6	+0·1	0·40	0·83	57·48	53·85		
East Bengal	90·1	62·1	85·4	68·6	77·0	-0·9	0·68	0·45	+0·23	1·3	0·8	+0·5	2·39	1·31	84·22	77·20		
North Bengal	93·3	51·9	88·1	64·1	76·1	—	0·54	0·12	+0·42	1·1	0·4	+0·7	1·12	0·36	78·23	70·29		
North Bihar	93·0	52·6	88·5	61·9	75·2	+0·3	0·07	0·02	+0·05	0·6	0·2	+0·4	0·07	0·23	67·97	47·90		
South Bihar	97·4	57·3	90·4	64·8	77·6	-0·4	0·34	0·04	+0·30	0·7	0·3	+0·4	0·34	0·26	64·05	43·31		
Chutia Nagpur	94·3*	61·7*	90·0*	63·6*	76·8*	+1·5*	0·03	0·16	-0·13	0·3	0·5	-0·2	0·03	0·80	53·25	50·58		

* Chyebassa not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;
The 22nd March 1887.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 13th to 19th March 1887.

MONTHS.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				Mean wet bulb.	HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1887.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
March	13th	80·6	89·0	16·2	72·8	75·5	·816	73·1	78	NIL.
"	14th	79·3	88·5	16·5	72·0	75·5	·833	73·7	83	"
"	15th	80·1	91·0	20·2	70·8	75·1	·805	72·7	78	0·15
"	16th	82·4	93·0	18·2	74·8	71·3	·619	65·0	56	"
"	17th	81·5	92·0	18·3	73·7	74·3	·752	70·7	70	"
"	18th	81·7	92·0	19·2	72·8	69·0	·539	61·1	50	"
"	19th	80·7	92·0	20·2	71·8	65·0	·409	53·4	39	"

The mean temperature of the seven days

The extreme variation of temperature

The maximum temperature

The mean relative humidity

The total fall of rain from 13th to 19th March 1887

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10th, 16th, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
The 21st March 1887.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

MEMORANDUM.

THE principal Municipalities in Bengal returned, during the week ending 5th March 1887, the birth and death-rates of 18.5 and 23.8 per 1,000 of population, respectively, as opposed to 20.3 and 25.9 per 1,000 in the preceding week ending 26th February, indicating a retrogression in the registration of both births and deaths.

2. These events were returned in the highest proportions by the following Municipalities :—

Births.			Deaths.		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Comillah	...	96.3	Comillah	...	57.7
Durbhanga	...	40.1	Suburbs of Calcutta	...	46.7
Beauleah	...	36.8	Gya	...	45.8
			Beauleah	...	44.6
			Naraingunge	...	33.1

3. Referring to the specific diseases, there was a sensible abatement in the mortality from the maladies returned under the head of "Other Causes"; but the fatal results from the other diseases exhibited very small reductions, excepting cholera and small-pox, the death-rates from the former being stationary, and the latter causing deaths in the Serampore, Chupra, Monghyr and Patna Municipalities, after being absent from all the Municipalities for weeks past :—

			Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
			5th March 1887.	26th February 1887.
Cholera	...	...	4.3	4.2
Small-pox	...	...	2	...
Fever	...	...	9.0	9.4
Bowel-complaints	...	...	3.6	4.0
Injury	...	...	4	5
Other causes	...	...	6.3	7.8

4. Of the abovementioned diseases, cholera, fever and "Other causes" proved conspicuously fatal to life in the following Municipalities, the other diseases exhibiting no special local severity :—

Cholera.		Fever.		Other causes.	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Suburbs of Calcutta	14.3	Comillah	53.9	Gya	13.7
Gya	10.9	Beauleah	31.5	Beauleah	13.1
Patna	3.2	Purneah	20.8	Suburbs of Calcutta	12.4
Howrah	2.3				

5. The mortality according to Sex, Class and Age, stood as follows :—

According to Sex.		According to Class.		According to Age.	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Males	24.8	Christians	17.4	Under 1 year	152.6
Females	22.7	Hindus	23.7	1 and under 5 years	25.1
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	124	Mahomedans	24.0	5 " " 10 "	11.1
		Other classes	36.4	10 " " 15 "	10.5
				15 " " 20 "	13.1
				20 " " 30 "	17.2
				30 " " 40 "	20.2
				40 " " 50 "	18.5
				50 " " 60 "	27.9
				60 years and upwards	64.6

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General,

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 21st March 1887.

DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.		POPULATION.		BIRTHS.		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—										Sex.		Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Disease.										Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
												Deaths from—										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum in the previous week.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
												Number of—		Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.		Ratio of male births to every 100 female births.		Deaths from—			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				

* A special census of the Europeans in the Darjiling Municipality was recently taken, as the census of this section of the community, taken in February 1881, was not reliable owing to the Europeans being at a minimum in that month. The number of the natives as before, as it was not necessary to re-census them. The ratios have consequently been calculated on the revised population under all heads in the above table, except "Age," the ratios under which have been omitted, inasmuch as the census of the Europeans bore alluded to, cannot be employed as a basis of calculation owing to the results of the census under this head not having been recorded under the authorized form of age classification.

		13	14	15	16																										
		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																													
		Class.		Age.																											
DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	DEATHS AMONG—										DEATHS.										RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.									
		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.										RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.										RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.									
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 years and up-wards.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 years and up-wards.					
Burdwan	Burdwan	11	24.2	30.4	...	...	9	1	1	...	2	2	4	4	1	127.6	...	22.3	20.7	...	13.1	15.1	47.1	81.7	35.1				
Midnapore	Midnapore	10	20.1	14.4	...	...	4	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	2	220.3	...	44.3	...	...	21.2	28.1	...	59.4	66.8
Hughli	Hughli and Chinsurah	14	25.0	30.4	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	220.3	...	58.5	...	...	29.3	...	...	15.9	124.5
Serampore	Serampore	14	23.8	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	219.7	...	28.8	...	...	38.6	10.5	15.4	...	112.1
Utterpara	Utterpara	1	19.5	...	...	215.7	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	100.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200.0
Howrah	Howrah	24	18.3	20.3	...	...	4	...	1	2	5	9	1	2	5	100.8	...	37.5	7.9	11.5	21.3	4.4	19.1	69.8					
Bali	Bali	2	7.8	79.3	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	53.1	...	15.5	15.6	49.6	...	...	76.7
Suburbs of Calcutta	Suburbs of Calcutta	4	51.4	48.9	43.6	...	39	7	8	12	47	46	21	8	21	425.6	...	54.7	29.2	42.1	46.6	32.2	24.5	...	...				
Kishnagar	Kishnagar	3	8.4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	104.8	...	...	...	...	...	15.1	15.9	...	...				
Ranghat	Ranghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santipore	Santipore	6	15.1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13.8	17.9	...	14.8	...	...	28.5
Jessore	Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	Rampore Beaulah	10	82.5	37.1	...	...	2	3	1	1	1	6	2	1	...	255.2	...	...	73.0	28.9	85.6	42.4	41.9	...	...				
Darjiling	Darjiling	1	11.3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	429.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	Dacca	10	12.9	10.6	...	...	3	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	82.2	...	14.1	5.2	10.2	8.9	12.4	22.0	18.7					
Nainiangunge	Nainiangunge	5	41.1	25.3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	372.8	...	4.6	...	...	24.3	37.3	66.4	102.3	
Chittagong	Chittagong	1	9.0	16.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comillah	Comillah	6	52.4	63.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna City	Patna City	41	17.9	11.4	...	...	6	3	3	3	2	2	4	11	10	72.4	...	21.4	9.3	10.8	4.5	11.0	40.5	37.7					
Gya	Gya	54	46.9	42.0	...	...	4	5	3	2	4	9	11	10	19	116.2	...	40.9	22.3	15.4	36.3	58.5	79.1	122.0					
Shahabad	Shahabad	1	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzfarpore	Muzfarpore	11	19.0	12.5	...	...	1	3	...	1	3	1	...	...	4	54.4	...	38.6	...	13.1	17.1	...	...	...	...		
Darbhanga	Darbhanga	14	15.0	23.6	...	...	5	2	4	...	...	2	2	2	2	167.0	...	13.7	26.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baran	Baran	...	...	4.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpore	Bhagalpore	10	13.1	18.1	...	...	5	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	6	217.8	...	19.2	...	...	9.5	...	...	...	...		
Monghyr	Monghyr	14	16.3	20.7	...	...	7	1	1	2	1	3	1	...	1	245.1	...	8.4	7.4	18.1	11.7	8.2	...	...	...			
Purneah	Purneah	5	28.3	27.6	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	32.9	43.5	...	...	...	...	...	
Puri	Puri	10	21.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	11.1	10.5	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	Total	4	412	24.0	...	38.4	59	63	28	23	90	89	57	51	100	122.6	25.1	11.1	10.5	12.1	17.2	29.3	18.5	27.9	64.6						

R. LIDDEDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General.*

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statements showing quantities of Goods carried during the month of January 1887.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

TALDUNDAH CANAL SYSTEM.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN { TALDUNDAH CANAL, 27 MILES.
MACHGONG " 4 "

Number of boats or rafts.	DESCRIPTION.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.				PRIVATE.		REMARKS.
		Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Up.	Down.	Total.	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.	
8	1. Grain ...	.....	119	119	2,900	119	2,900	
.....	2. Cotton ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	3. Oilseeds ...	.....	25	25	2,100	25	2,100	
.....	4. Salt ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5. Piece-goods ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	6. Metal ...	.....	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	40	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	40	
30	7. Building materials ...	.....	448 $\frac{1}{2}$	448 $\frac{1}{2}$	594	.....	.....
2	8. Miscellaneous ...	.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	155	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	125	
.....	9. Fuel ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10. Timber ...	.....	14 No.	14 No.	30	14 No.	30	
.....	11. Bamboos ...	.....	17,800 „	17,800 „	278	17,800 „	278	
47	12. Total ...	.....	660 $\frac{3}{4}$ & 17,814 No.	660 $\frac{3}{4}$ & 17,814 No.	6,097	204 $\frac{1}{4}$ & 17,814 No.	5,473	
66	13. Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	170	8,818	170	8,818	

14. Total number of boats plying cargo No.	.....	47	47	Total tollage of month— 24+25+26 ...	238 4 0
15. Total number of boats plying passenger No.	9	9	18	Total tollage of same month last year ...	156 11 7
16. Total registered tonnage, cargo ...	111	1,117	1,228	<i>Memorandum of Tollage.</i>	
17. Total registered tonnage, passenger ...	265	183	448		
18. Ton-mileage ...	2,208	16,155	18,363		
19. Estimated value of cargo ...	.....	5,789	5,789	Rs. A. P.	
20. Number of passengers ...	651	.....	651	1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month ...	.....
21. Rafts, bamboos c. ft.	.....	.....	.....	2. Tollage per month ...	238 4 0
22. Do., bullahs „	.....	.....	.....
23. Estimated value of rafts ...	.....	308	308		
24. Tollage on boats Rs.	44-5-0	180-14-0	225-3-0	3. Total ...	238 4 0
25. Compounded tollage on boats ... Rs.	.....	.....	.....
26. Tollage on rafts „	.....	13-1-0	13-1-0	4. Amount credited in the accounts of the month ...	114 8 0
27. Total tollage on boats per ton-mile ...	.....	.....	2-30 pie		
28. Total tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet ...	.....	.....	.....	5. Balance due at the end of the month ...	123 12 0

KENDRAPARA CANAL SYSTEM.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 75 MILES.

Number of boats or rafts.	DESCRIPTION.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.				PRIVATE.		REMARKS.
		Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Up.	Down.	Total.	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.	
127	1. Grain ...	462	495	957	45,830	957	45,830	
.....	2. Cotton ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	3. Oilseeds ...	21	228	249	19,420	249	19,420	
19	4. Salt ...	47	57	104	8,520	104	8,520	
.....	5. Piece-goods ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	6. Metal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7. Building materials ...	122	259	381	2,040	114	930	
155	8. Miscellaneous ...	876	374	1,250	99,590	1,206	99,380	
1	9. Fuel ...	9	.....	9	30	9	30	
10 rafts	10. Timber ...	12 No.	2,908 No.	2,920 No.	5,530	2,920 No.	5,530	
17 „	11. Bamboos ..	.....	113,000 „	113,000 „	1,620	113,000 „	1,620	
363 & 27 rafts.	12. Total ...	1,537 & 12 No.	1,413 & 115,908 No.	2,950 & 115,920 No.	1,82,580	2,639 & 115,920 No	1,81,260	
956	13. Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	3,451	3,18,020	3,440	3,17,970	

	Up.	Down.	Total.		Rs. A. P.
14. Total number of boats plying cargo ... No.	203	160	363	Total tollage of month— 24 + 25 + 26 ...	4,154 10 5
15. Total number of boats plying passenger ... No.	49	36	85	Total tollage of same month last year ...	5,651 7 0
16. Total registered tonnage, cargo ...	1,537	1,413	2,950	<i>Memorandum of Tollage.</i>	
17. Total registered tonnage, passenger ...	989	907	1,896		
18. Ton-mileage ...	61,905	84,345	1,46,250		
19. Estimated value of cargo ...	84,390	91,040	1,75,430		Rs. A. P.
20. Number of passengers ...	1,445	1,363	2,808	1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month ...	2,636 14 3
21. Rafts, timbers c. ft.	12	2,908	2,920	2. Tollage per month ...	4,154 10 5
22. Do, bamboos „	.....	113,000	113,000	3. Total ...	6,791 8 8
23. Estimated value of rafts ...	30	7,120	7,150	4. Amount credited in the accounts of the month ...	3,848 1 10
24. Tollage on boats Rs.	1,877-3-5	1,878-11-0	3,755-14-5	5. Balance due at the end of the month ...	2,943 6 10
25. Compounded tollage on boats ... Rs.	.....	.....	.....
26. Tollage on rafts ...	8-1-2	390-10-10	398-12-0		
27. Total tollage on boats per ton-mile ...	.....	.....	0-0-5-0		
28. Total tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet ...	.....	.....	0-5-6		

HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE I.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 33 MILES.

Number of boats or rafts.	DESCRIPTION.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.			PRIVATE.		REMARKS.
		Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	
		Up.	Down.	Total.	Rupees.	Tons.	
81	1. Grain ...	231	3	234	10,540	234	10,540
3	2. Cotton ...	14	.....	14	1,400	14	1,400
44	3. Oilseeds ...	.....	124	124	10,500	124	10,500
.....	4. Salt ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5. Piece-goods ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6. Metal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	7. Building materials ...	.....	326	326	150	.....	.....
66	8. Miscellaneous ...	130	69	199	16,870	199	16,870
30	9. Fuel ...	124	.....	124	430	124	430
21 rafts	10. Timbers ...	3,738 No.	.....	3,738 No.	7,500	3,738 No.	7,500
.....	11. Bamboos ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
258 & 21 rafts.	12. Total ...	499 & 3,738 No.	522	1,021 & 3,738 No.	47,390	695 & 3,738 No.	47,240
671	13. Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	1,413	1,08,020	1,413	1,08,020

	Up.	Down.	Total.		Rs. A. P.
14. Total number of boats plying cargo ... No.	152	106	258	Total tollage of month— 24 + 25 + 26 ...	1,084 3 6
15. Total number of boats plying passenger ... No.	2	3	5	Total tollage of same month last year ...	1,078 1 9
16. Total registered tonnage, cargo ...	499	522	1,021	<i>Memorandum of Tollage.</i>	
17. Total registered tonnage, passenger ...	10	13	23		
18. Ton-mileage ...	13,298	9,305	22,603		
19. Estimated value of cargo ...	21,710	18,180	39,890		
20. Number of passengers ...	16	18	34		
21. Rafts bamboos c. ft.	.....	.....	.....
22. Do., timbers ..	3,738	.....	3,738		
23. Estimated value of rafts ...	7,500	.....	7,500		
24. Tollage on boats ...	311-10-9	253-15-9	565-10-6		
25. Compounded tollage on boats ... Rs.	.....	.....	.....
26. Tollage on rafts ..	518-9-0	.....	518-9-0		
27. Total tollage on boats per ton-mile ...	.....	.....	0-0-4-8		
28. Total tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet ...	.....	.....	6-14-6		
				1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month ...	75 9 9
				2. Tollage per month ...	1,084 3 6
				3. Total ...	1,159 13 3
				4. Amount credited in the accounts of the month ...	749 8 6
				5. Balance due at the end of the month ...	410 4 9

HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE II.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 12½ MILES.

Number of boats or rafts.	DESCRIPTION.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.			PRIVATE.		REMARKS.
		Quantity—Tons.		Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Up.	Down.	Total.	Tons.	Rupees.	
21	1. Grain ...	4	144	148	148	3,452	3,452
1	2. Cotton ...	.....	2	2	2	300	300
4	3. Oilseeds ...	27	.....	27	27	896	896
7	4. Salt ...	60	.....	60	60	4,215	4,215
14	5. Piece-goods ...	50	.....	50	50	7,100	7,100
.....	6. Metal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	7. Building materials ...	480	.....	480	4	283	180
108	8. Miscellaneous ...	166	350	516	175	2,235	2,235
15	9. Fuel ...	176	.....	176	2	246	13
18	10. Timber ...	29	.....	29	.....	2,099	1,938
4	11. Bamboos ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....
221	12. Total ...	992	493	1,485	468	20,956	20,329
467	13. Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	753	499	41,950	41,241

	Up.	Down.	Total.		Rs. A. P.
14. Total number of boats plying cargo No.	125	98	221	Total tollage of month— 24 + 25 + 26 ...	264 2 0
15. Total number of boats plying passenger No.	1	1	2	Total tollage of same month last year ...	462 12 9
16. Total registered tonnage, cargo ...	988	492	1,480	<i>Memorandum of Tollage.</i>	
17. Total registered tonnage, passenger ...	4	4	8		
18. Ton-mileage ...	11,904	6,446	18,350		
19. Estimated value of cargo ...	17,554	3,402	20,956		Rs. A. P.
20. Number of passengers ...	56	79	135	1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month ...	63 6 9
21. Rafts, bamboos e. ft.	3,000	.....	3,000	2. Tollage per month ...	264 2 0
22. Do, bullahs „	686	.....	686		
23. Estimated value of rafts ...	2,178	.....	2,178		
24. Tollage on boats Rs.	166-10-6	58-8-3	225-2-9	3. Total ...	327 8 9
25. Compounded tollage on boats ... Rs.	.....	.....	.....
26. Tollage on rafts „	38-15-3	.....	38-15-3	4. Amount credited in the accounts of the month ...	287 6 0
27. Total tollage on boats per ton-mile ...	.....	.....	0-0-2-3		
28. Total tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet ...	.....	.....	1-0-5	5. Balance due at the end of the month ...	40 3 9

HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE III.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 19 MILES.

Number of boats or rafts.	DESCRIPTION.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.			PRIVATE		REMARKS.
		Quantity—Tons.		Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Up.	Down.	Total.	Rupees.	Tons.	
9	1. Grain ...	...	49	49	1,384	49	1,384
1	2. Cotton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3. Oilseeds ...	4	...	4	165	4	165
2	4. Salt ...	14	...	14	740	14	740
...	5. Piece-goods ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6. Metal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	7. Building materials ...	755	17	772	1,139	...	...
72	8. Miscellaneous ...	86	353	439	3,138	113	3,138
...	9. Fuel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10. Timber ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11. Bamboos ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
133	12. Total ...	859	419	1,278	6,566	180	5,427
155	13. Total of same month last year ...	...	...	167	15,338	167	15,338
		Up.	Down.	Total.			Rs. A. P.
1.	Total number of boats plying cargo ... No.	66	67	133	Total tollage of month— 24 + 25 + 26 ...		194 7 0
2.	Total number of boats plying passenger ... No.	1	1	2	Total tollage of same month last year ...		102 15 6
3.	Total registered tonnage, cargo ...	854	415	1,269	Memorandum of Tollage.		
4.	Total registered tonnage, passenger ...	5	4	9			
5.	Ton-mileage ...	7,052	3,400	10,452			
6.	Estimated value of cargo ...	5,143	1,423	6,566			
7.	Number of passengers ...	53	5	58			
8.	Rafts, bamboos c. ft. ....	.....	.....	.....
9.	Do., bullahs ..	29	.....	29			
10.	Estimated value of rafts ...	117	.....	117			
11.	Tollage on boats Rs.	149-11-9	42-14-0	192-9-9			
12.	Compounded tollage on boats ... Rs.	.....	.....	.....
13.	Tollage on rafts ..	1-13-3	.....	1-13-3			
14.	Total tollage on boats per ton-mile ...	.....	.....	0-0-3-5			
15.	Total tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet ...	.....	.....	0-4-1			
					1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month ...	5 9 3	
					2. Tollage per month ...	194 7 0	
					3. Total ...	200 0 3	
					4. Amount credited in the accounts of the month ...	195 12 0	
					5. Balance due at the end of the month ...	4 4 3	

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 53 MILES.

Number of boats or rafts.	DESCRIPTION.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.				PRIVATE.		REMARKS.
		Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Up.	Down.	Total.	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.	
929	1. Grain ...	6,202	475	6,677	2,37,457	6,677	2,37,457	* 10 Maunds.
1	2. Cotton ...	.....	71	82	180	.....	180	
15	3. Oilseeds ...	11	830	830	7,130	82	7,130	
83	4. Salt ...	.....	2	3	60,424	830	60,424	
10	5. Piece-goods ...	1	27	30	8,000	3	8,000	
6	6. Metal ...	3	16	77	8,750	30	8,750	
16	7. Building materials ...	61	358	828	703	77	703	
300	8. Miscellaneous ...	470	295	392	1,79,738	828	1,79,738	
26	9. Fuel ...	97	176 c. ft.	15,650 c. ft.	3,502	392	3,502	
60 rafts	10. Timber ...	15,474 c. ft.	740 "	4,340 "	9,024	15,650 c. ft.	9,024	
16 "	11. Bamboos ...	3,600 "	.....	.....	268	4,340 "	268	
1,386 and 76 rafts	12. Total ...	6,845 and 19,074 c. ft.	2,074 and 916 c. ft.	8,919 and 19,990 c. ft.	5,15,176	8,919 and 19,990 c. ft.	5,15,176	
3,989	13. Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	12,193	10,20,368	12,193	10,20,368	
		Up.	Down.	Total.			Rs. A.	
14.	Total number of boats plying cargo No.	949	437	1,386	Total tollage of month—24 + 25 + 26 ...		9,898 1	
15.	Total number of boats plying passenger No.	574	611	1,215	Total tollage of same month last year ...		5,858 5	
15½.	Total number of boats plying empty No.	429	715	1,144	Memorandum of Tollage.			
16.	Total registered tonnage, cargo ...	15,328	7,970	23,298				
17.	Total registered tonnage, passenger ...	3,684	3,197	6,881				
17½.	Total registered tonnage, empty ...	1,391	2,515	3,906				
18.	Ton-mileage ...	4,49,911	2,12,048	6,61,959	1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month		5,369 5	
19.	Estimated value of cargo ...	2,87,656	2,18,228	5,05,884				
20.	Number of passengers ...	4,435	6,526	10,961				
21.	Rafts, bamboos c. ft.	3,600	740	4,340	2. Tollage per month ...		9,898 1	
22.	Do., bullahs "	15,474	176	15,650				
23.	Estimated value of rafts ...	8,812	480	9,292	3. Total ...		15,267 6	
24.	Tollage on boats Rs.	5,847-3-3	2,660-6-0	8,507-9-3				
25.	Compounded tollage on boats ... Rs.	.....	.....	1,200				
26.	Tollage on rafts "	186-4-3	4-4-3	190-8-6	4. Amount paid into Treasury during the month		13,108 11	
27.	Total tollage on boats per ton-mile Pie	2-5	2-4	2-5				
28.	Total tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet ...	0-15-0	0-7-6	0-15-0	5. Balance due at the end of the month ...		2,158 11	

HIDGELLIE TIDAL CANAL.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 29 MILES.

Number of boats or rafts.	DESCRIPTION.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.				PRIVATE.		REMARKS.
		Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Up.	Down.	Total.	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.	
512	1. Grain ...	2,443	5	2,448	1,05,400	2,448	1,05,400	
.....	2. Cotton ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3. Oilseeds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	4. Salt ...	.....	108	108	7,700	108	7,700	
2	5. Piece-goods ...	.....	4	4	3,125	4	3,125	
.....	6. Metal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	7. Building materials ...	8	36	44	304	44	304	
697	8. Miscellaneous ...	157	243	400	51,115	400	51,115	
15	9. Fuel ...	4	137	141	992	141	992	
19 rafts	10. Timber ...	1,460 c. ft.	163 c. ft.	1,623 c. ft.	1,037	1,623 c. ft.	1,037	
5 "	11. Bamboos ...	500 "	1,200 "	1,700 "	205	1,700 "	205	
1,249 & 24 rafts	12. Total ...	2,612 & 1,960 c. ft.	533 & 1,363 c. ft.	3,145 & 3,323 c. ft.	1,69,878	3,145 & 3,323 c. ft.	1,69,878	
1,576	13. Total of same month last year ...			3,774	1,98,104	3,774	1,98,104	
		Up.	Down.	Total.				Rs. A. P.
14.	Total number of boats plying cargo No.	624	625	1,249	Total tollage of month—24 + 25 + 26 ...			2,584 0 9
15.	Total number of boats plying passenger No.	46	50	96	Total tollage of same month last year ..			3,078 14 9
16.	Total registered tonnage, cargo ...	5,686	2,995	8,681	<i>Memorandum of Tollage.</i>			
17.	Total registered tonnage, passenger ...	203	191	394				
18.	Ton-mileage ...	95,447	49,401	1,44,848				
19.	Estimated value of cargo ...	1,14,099	54,537	1,68,636				
20.	Number of passengers ...	321	292	613				
21.	Rafts, bamboos c. ft.	500	1,200	1,700				
22.	Do., bullahs "	1,460	163	1,623				
23.	Estimated value of rafts ...	837	405	1,242				
24.	Tollage on boats Rs.	1,628-10-9	820-2-3	2,448-13-0				
25.	Compounded tollage on boats ... Rs.	52-1-9	41-11-0	93-12-9				
26.	Tollage on rafts "	32-4-0	9-3-0	41-7-0				
27.	Total tollage on boats per ton-mile ...	.....	.....	0-0-3				
28.	Total tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet ...	.....	.....	1-3-11				
								Rs. A. P.
					1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month ...			578 14 9
					2. Tollage per month ...			2,584 0 9
					3. Total ...			3,162 15 6
					4. Amount paid into treasury during the month ...			2,276 11 6
					5. Balance due at the end of the month ...			886 4 0

SONE CIRCLE.
PATNA CANAL SYSTEM.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 86½ MILES.

Number of boats or rafts.	DESCRIPTION.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.				PRIVATE.		REMARKS.
		Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Up.	Down.	Total.	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.	
7	1. Grain ...	.....	49	49	3,494	49	3,494	
.....	2. Cotton ...	1	.....	1	800	1	800	
4	3. Oilseeds ...	2	34	36	15,239	36	15,239	
.....	4. Salt ...	38	.....	38	3,622	38	3,622	
2	5. Piece-goods ...	21	.....	21	19,010	21	19,010	
.....	6. Metal ...	7	.....	7	2,292	7	2,292	
72	7. Building materials	.....	431	431	2,813	183	1,905	
71	8. Miscellaneous ...	205	220	425	58,065	395	58,033	
3	..... { boats	15	14	29	382	29	382	
.....	9. Fuel ... { rafts	.....	117	117	673	117	673	
.....	..... { boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10. Timber { rafts	.....	75	75	779	75	779	
3	..... { boats	24	.....	24	241	24	241	
.....	11. Bamboos { rafts	24	616	640	9,758	640	9,758	
162	12. Total ...	337	1,556	1,893	1,17,168	1,615	1,16,228	
160	13. Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	1,680	48,978	1,680	48,978	
		Up.	Down.	Total.				Rs. A. P.
14.	Total number of boats plying cargo No.	53	109	162	Total tollage of month— 24 + 25 + 26 ...			1,629 6 6
15.	Total number of boats plying passenger No.	7	5	12				
15½.	Total number of empty boats ...	81	25	106	Total tollage of same month last year ...			1,194 0 6
16.	Total registered tonnage, cargo ...	633	1,257	1,890				
17.	Total registered tonnage, passenger ...	121	110	231				
17½.	Total registered tonnage of empty boats ...	210	80	290	Memorandum of Tollage.			
18.	Ton-mileage ...	54,638	70,413	1,25,051				Rs. A. P.
19.	Estimated value of cargo ...	40,005	65,953	1,05,958	1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month ...			353 1 3
20.	Number of passengers ...	316	230	546	2. Tollage per month ...			1,629 6 6
21.	Rafts, bamboos c. ft.	3,600	92,332	95,932				
22.	Do., bullahs ..	.....	14,405	14,405				
23.	Estimated value of rafts ...	500	10,660	11,210	3. Total ...			1,982 7 1
24.	Tollage on boats Rs.	376-10-9	609-12-3	986-7-0				
25.	Compounded tollage on boats Rs.	75	75	150				
26.	Tollage on rafts ..	1-2-0	491-13-6	492-15-6	4. Amount credited in the accounts of the month ...			1,893 1 1
27.	Total tollage on boats per ton-mile ...	.....	.....	1·7 pies.				
28.	Total tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet ...	.....	.....	0-7-2	5. Balance due at the end of the month ...			89 6 6

ARRAH CANAL SYSTEM.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 65 MILES.

Number of boats or rafts.	DESCRIPTION.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.				PRIVATE.		REMARKS.
		Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Up.	Down.	Total.	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.	
35	1. Grain ...	24	360	384	22,725	384	22,725	
.....	2. Cotton ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	3. Oilseeds ...	.....	119	119	9,425	119	9,425	
31	4. Salt ...	302	.....	302	26,814	302	26,814	
1	5. Piece-goods (shawls) ...	12	.. ..	12	15,550	12	15,550	
.....	6. Metal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	7. Building materials ...	.....	231	231	438	39	275	
27	8. Miscellaneous ...	18	71	89	23,813	89	23,813	
10	9. Fuel ...	74	22	96	1,526	86	1,373	
Rafts	10. Timber ...	.....	818	818	2,809	818	2,809	
	11. Bamboos ...	.....	117	117	1,764	117	1,764	
142	12. Total ...	430	1,738	2,168	1,04,864	1,966	1,04,548	
156	13. Total of same month last year ...	...	...	1,634	47,271	1,619	47,188	
		Up.	Down.	Total.			Rs. A. P.	
14.	Total number of boats plying cargo No.	46	96	142	Total tollage of month— 24 + 25 + 26 ...		1,285 3 0	
15.	Total number of boats plying passenger No.	13	11	24				
154.	Total number of empty boats ...	94	23	117	Total tollage of same month last year ...		1,060 0 9	
16.	Total registered tonnage, cargo ...	590	1,335	1,925	Memorandum of Tollage.			
17.	Total registered tonnage, passenger ...	401	387	788				
174.	Total registered tonnage, empty ...	293	98	391			Rs. A. P.	
18.	Ton-mileage ...	66,499	91,117	1,57,616	1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month ...		117 14 6	
19.	Estimated value of cargo ...	52,450	47,841	1,00,291	2. Tollage per month ...		1,285 3 0	
20.	Number of passengers ...	1,081	906	1,987	3. Total ...		1,403 1 6	
21.	Rafts, bamboos c. ft. ....	.....	17,647	17,647	4. Amount credited in the accounts of the month ...		1,362 0 9	
22.	Do. bullahs . , .....	.....	61,348	61,348				
23.	Estimated value of rafts ...	.....	4,573	4,573	5. Balance due at the end of the month ...		41 0 9	
24.	Tollage on boats Rs.	267-0-9	496-5-0	763-5-9				
25.	Compounded tollage on boats Rs.	196	196	392				
26.	Tollage on rafts , .....	.....	129-13-3	129-13-3				
27.	Total tollage on boats per ton-mile ...	.....	.....	14 pies				
28.	Total tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet ...	.....	.....	26 as.				

ABSTRACT FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1887, AS COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING
MONTH OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

CANAL.	TRAFFIC, 1886-87.						TRAFFIC, 1885-86.						REMARKS.
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.			
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Taldunda Canal System ...	238	4	0	1,738	15	4	156	11	7	1,217	8	10	
Kendrapara Canal System	4,154	10	5	30,487	8	0	5,651	7	0	37,268	2	3	
High Level Canal, Range I	1,084	3	6	5,674	14	6	1,078	1	9	6,163	2	11	
Ditto, Range II	264	2	0	2,707	2	6	462	12	9	2,543	0	1	
Ditto, Range III	194	7	0	1,664	15	6	102	15	6	897	5	9	
Total Orissa Circle ...	5,935	10	11	42,273	7	10	7,452	0	7	48,089	3	10	
<i>South-Western Circle.</i>													
Midnapore Canal ...	9,898	1	9	91,028	4	9	5,858	5	0	1,07,715	13	3	
Hidgellee Tidal Canal ...	2,584	0	9	43,191	2	0	3,078	14	9	43,195	4	0	
Total South-Western Circle	12,482	2	6	1,34,219	6	9	8,937	3	9	1,50,911	1	3	
<i>Sone Circle.</i>													
Patna Canal System ...	1,629	6	6	18,512	11	0	1,194	0	6	16,810	6	10	
Arrah ditto ...	1,285	3	0	15,350	0	4	1,060	0	9	12,245	6	10	
Buxar ditto ...	905	1	3	6,778	12	7	664	1	0	5,372	3	9	
Total Sone Circle ...	3,819	10	9	40,641	7	11	2,918	2	3	34,428	1	5	
GRAND TOTAL ...	22,237	8	2	2,17,134	6	6	19,307	6	7	2,33,428	6	6	

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 19th March 1887, compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 19TH MARCH 1887.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 20TH MARCH 1886.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	904	2,40,135	3,965	585	1,95,083	3,490
Jute	33	19,225	338	49	30,325	587
Firewood	110	59,775	838	200	90,900	1,286
Other articles	946	2,71,850	4,271	1,052	3,54,862	5,173
Total	1,993	5,90,985	9,412	1,886	6,71,170	10,536

Dacca State Railway.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Dacca Railway during the month of December 1886, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1885.		1886.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1885.	1886.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
Betel-nut	1	.....	6	.....	1	6	5	.....
Coal and coke ... ..	.....	.....	984	.....	.....	984	984	.....
Cotton, raw ... ..	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
Cotton manufactured—								
(1). Twist and yarn (European)	63	2	111	4	65	115	50	.....
(2). Ditto (Indian)								
(3). Piece-goods (European)								
(4). Ditto (Indian)								
Fibrous products—								
(1). Jute (unscrewed) ... ..	.....	979	.....	1,397	979	1,397	418	.....
(2). „ manufactured (gunny-bags and cloths)	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Grain and pulse—								
(2). Grain and pulse	165	.....	12	1	165	13	.....	153
(4). Rice, husked ... ..	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Hides and skins—								
(1). Hides of cattle ... ..	.....	6	.....	9	6	9	3	.....
Metals and manufactures of—								
(1). Brass and copper	25	.....	31	.....	23	31	8	.....
(2). Iron								
(3). Other metals								
Oils	3	.....	15	.....	3	13	10	.....
Provisions—								
(1). Chee	8	.....	27	2	8	29	21	.....
(2). Other kinds								
Railway materials	1,201	1,201	24	37	2,402	71	.....	2,331
Salt	1	.....	7	.....	1	7	6	.....
Sugar—								
(1). Refined	5	.....	6	.....	5	6	1	.....
(2). Unrefined								
Wood—								
(1). Timber	1	.....	7	.....	1	7	6	.....
(2). Firewood ... ..	.....	.....	44	9	.....	53	53	.....
All other articles of merchandise—								
(1). Unmanufactured	130	8	141	25	138	166	28	.....
(2). Manufactured								
Total	1,002	2,221	1,424	1,486	3,523	2,910	1,595	2,598

REASONS FOR INCREASE AND DECREASE.

INCREASES

In coal and coke are owing to increased requirements of the Locomotive Department and the public.

In betel-nuts, cotton, cotton manufactured, jute, hides, metals and manufactures, provisions, salt, wood and firewood, and miscellaneous are owing to public appreciation of facilities afforded by railway route as compared with that by boats.

DECREASES

In grain and pulse and rice are owing to these descriptions of traffic being carried on by boats which are more convenient to grain merchants, as they have godowns on the riverside.

In railway material are owing to less demands of the Engineering and Locomotive Departments.

F. P. QUINLAN,
Examiner of Accounts, Dacca State Railway.

**Statement of Fluctuation of Goods Traffic on the Northern Bengal State Railway for
the month of November 1886.**

*Abstract of the principal commodities carried over the line during the month of November 1886, as
compared with the same month of the previous year.*

STAPLES.	1885.		1886.		Total in 1885.	Total in 1886.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal	1,559'18	.....	283'10	.....	1,559'18	283'10	.....	1,276'08
Cotton	37'76	.....	10'54	.....	37'76	10'54	.....	27'22
Cotton piece-goods	466'02	25	922'22	4'62	466'02	922'22	460'57	.....
Ginger	.....	103'56	1'21	110'72	.....	111'23	8'37	.....
Gunny-bags	66'86	638'94	14'10	1,086'33	705'80	1,100'42	394'63	.....
Grain and pulses other than rice and paddy	267'16	25	223'16	92'76	267'81	385'92	118'11	.....
Hides	69	64'95	2'42	60'36	65'64	62'78	.....	2'86
Intoxicating drugs other than opium	91	1'32	88	5'66	2'23	6'54	4'31	.....
Jute	5'78	10,626'52	.....	14,036'44	10,036'30	14,036'44	4,006'14	.....
Liquor	24'76	.....	68'69	.....	24'76	68'69	43'93	.....
Miscellaneous	1,274'96	173'18	1,162'42	355'96	1,448'14	1,518'38	70'24	.....
Metals	328'32	15'32	224'31	.....	344'64	224'31	.....	119'33
Oil	114'69	.....	132'25	.....	114'69	132'25	17'56	.....
Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paddy	.....	1,906'17	.....	784'75	1,906'17	784'75	.....	1,121'42
Railway materials	650'36	78'10	406'06	154'56	728'46	559'62	.....	168'84
Rice	215'24	2,066'12	275'64	2,550'00	2,281'36	2,831'64	550'28	.....
Salt	1,906'67	5'88	1,906'33	7'34	1,912'45	1,907'67	.....	4'78
Seed	25'09	57'23	15'76	5'80	112'32	21'56	.....	90'76
Sugar	97'26	.....	115'68	4'18	97'76	119'86	22'10	.....
Twist	79'90	.....	169'18	7'07	79'90	169'25	29'35	.....
Tea	.....	967'78	.....	1,191'04	967'78	1,191'03	223'25	.....
Tobacco	1'50	973'55	15'28	749'89	975'05	765'17	.....	209'88
Timber	3'67	145'88	25'99	149'55	217'96	68'41	.....	.....
Total	7,155'58	17,225'09	5,977'22	21,399'44	24,380'58	27,376'66	.....	.....

GENERAL REMARKS AND EXPLANATIONS.

The total weight of traffic carried during the month under review stands at 27,376'66 tons against 24,380'58 tons carried during the corresponding period of 1885, the net increase being 2,996'08 tons or 12'29 per cent.

INCREASES.

Cotton piece-goods ... 460'57 tons.
 With the approach of the cold weather demand from the local markets set in.
 Ginger ... 8'37 tons.
 There has been a steady increase under this head for some months past due to a good crop and fair demand for export.
 Gunny bags ... 394'63 tons.
 The increase represents 55 per cent due, it is believed, to fair prices that ruled during the month.
 Grain and pulses ... 118'11 tons.
 Due to increased despatches from Sara, Nattore, and Madinagar.
 Intoxicating drugs ... 4'31 tons.
 The increase is expected in the face of the falling off during last month.
 Jute ... 4,006'14 tons.
 There have been increased despatches of this staple from Haldibari, Domar, Nelphamari, Daroani, Rungpore and Kaunia during the month under notice due to a fairly good demand in Calcutta.
 Liquor ... 43'93 tons.
 The increase seems to be a trade fluctuation and is likely to be met by a falling off later on.
 Miscellaneous ... 70'24 tons.
 The traffic under this head comprises so many different commodities that it is difficult to give any definite explanation of an increase or decrease. There was falling off of 102'42 tons last month, and the present increase is to a certain extent attributable to this fact.
 Oil ... 17'56 tons.
 This increase more than covers the falling off during last month.
 Rice ... 550'28 tons.
 The remarks made under this head in October last hold good in the present instance also.
 Sugar ... 22'10 tons.
 The increase is not large enough to need any special notice.
 Twist ... 29'35 tons.
 There was increased demand for this article in the local markets.
 Tea ... 223'25 tons.
 There was it appears, from the Chamber of Commerce price current, a brisk demand for all teas with strength and quality, and these descriptions sold readily at full rates.
 Timber ... 68'41 tons.
 A large quantity of sal balliss was despatched during the month from Siliguri and Shikarpur.

DECREASES.

Coal ... 1,276'08 tons.
 A large quantity of locomotive coal passed over the line during the last month to which the present decrease is attributable.
 Cotton ... 27'22 tons.
 The demand for this article fell off during the month.
 Hides ... 2'86 tons.
 The decrease is small and needs no explanation.
 Metals ... 119'33 tons.
 The traffic under this head shows a falling off of 34 per cent.
 Paddy ... 1,121'42 tons.
 The remark made under this head in last month's report also applies to this month.
 Railway material ... 168'84 tons.
 The increased despatches during last month will explain the present falling off.
 Salt ... 4'78 tons.
 The decrease is small and needs no remarks.
 Seed ... 90'76 tons.
 The market continues dull.
 Tobacco ... 209'88 tons.
 Exports to Burmah have fallen off.
 Resolved that the above statement be recorded.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th March 1887, on 1,515 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	241,365	2,65,298 6 0	24,84,254 20	6,24,314 0 6	17,588 4 0	9,07,200 10 6	67,352½	113,658½	181,011
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	175 1 10	.....	412 1 5	11 9 9	598 13 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	2,309,165	26,62,198 8 0	2,37,96,179 20	61,63,582 14 9	1,65,456 9 6	89,91,238 0 3	6,03,992½	1,000,085½	1,630,478
Total for 10 weeks ...	2,550,530	29,27,496 14 0	2,62,80,434 0	67,87,896 15 5	1,83,044 13 6	98,98,438 10 9	6,70,745½	1,113,744	1,801,490
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	255,973½*	3,19,045 11 3*	25,48,945 0	5,67,825 10 9	18,475 5 2	9,05,846 11 2	69,696	110,037	179,633
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	210 9 6	.....	374 12 10	12 3 1	597 9 5	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,415,797	28,62,827 7 8	2,79,84,144 10	68,25,551 9 3	2,21,436 10 10	99,09,815 11 2	698,332	1,144,817	1,843,149

* The coaching figures for the corresponding period of 1886 include earnings on account of running of several troops extra trains, and return traffic on account of Shiharatree festival.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 13TH MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 12TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1887.	Total decrease in 1887.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,515	9,05,347	598	1,515	9,07,201	599	1,515	4,43,11,719	29,249	1,515	4,42,35,204	29,198	.....	76,515

PATNA-GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th March 1887, on 57½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	12,315	6,675 5 0	36,898 20	2,512 4 0	53 6 0	9,246 15 6	1,717	677	2,394
Or per mile of railway ...	215	116 11 3	645 10	43 14 9	0 14 11	161 8 11	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	112,465	59,311 5 0	3,93,189 10	27,174 7 3	434 14 6	87,220 10 9	15,613	7,156	22,769
Total for 10 weeks ...	124,770	65,986 10 0	4,30,387 30	29,686 11 3	488 4 6	96,461 9 9	17,330	7,833	25,163
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	14,321	8,032 8 6	46,941 30	2,902 11 0	37 4 0	11,003 7 6	1,793	895	2,688
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	259	140 15 3	820 30	50 11 11	0 10 5	192 5 7	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	120,627½	14,626 7 4	4,41,096 10	27,225 3 0	577 7 9	92,429 2 1	18,957	7,990	26,947

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna-Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 13TH MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 12TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1887.	Total decrease in 1887.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57½	11,002	192	57½	9,241	162	57½	4,62,629	8,088	57½	5,06,734	8,639	44,111	.....

DILDARNAGAR-GHAZIPUR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th March 1887, on 12 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,106	400 3 0	16,772 30	893 1 0	4 10 0	806 14 0	333½	160	493½
per mile of railway ...	34 1 7			82 12 1	0 6 2	67 3 10			
previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	25,198	4,334 12 0	1,91,983 30	4,777 11 0	63 7 9	9,175 14 9	3,186	1,376	4,562
Total for 10 weeks ...	27,304	4,743 15 0	2,07,856 20	5,170 12 0	68 1 9	9,982 12 9	3,460½	1,536	5,005½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	2,588½	446 15 9	10,206 10	222 2 0	41 6 3	710 8 0	211	118	329
per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year ...		37 4 0		18 8 2	3 7 2	59 3 4			
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	25,948½	4,388 9 0	1,25,549 10	5,090 1 0	270 14 9	9,749 8 9	1,887	3,372	5,459

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 13TH MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 12TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1887.	Total decrease in 1887.
Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Rs.	
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
711	59	12	807	67	12	44,037	3,670	12	45,230	3,774		1,253	

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th March 1887, on 74½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	4,937	3,038 6 0	1,01,400 20	4,404 11 0	84 0 0	8,427 1 0	77½	1,259½	2,011½
per mile of railway ...		52 10 5		58 14 2	1 2 0	112 10 7			
previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	51,919	30,530 9 0	9,27,208 0	47,860 12 6	832 13 0	88,283 2 6	6,824½	11,200½	18,031
Total for 10 weeks ...	56,856	43,477 15 0	10,24,608 20	52,265 7 6	906 13 0	90,710 3 6	7,590½	12,446	20,011½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	7,482	6,616 11 10	46,265 0	2,902 11 0	132 11 0	9,652 1 10	1,662	951	2,613
per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year ...		88 7 4		38 12 11	1 12 4	129 0 7			
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	60,067½	40,904 0 4	8,77,506 20	38,693 9 0	1,137 9 3	89,735 2 7	15,815	11,039	27,754

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 13TH MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 12TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1887.	Total decrease in 1887.
Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Rs.	Rs.
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
9,652	129	74½	8,427	113	74½	3,55,503	4,754	74½	3,81,260	5,097		25,998	

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th March 1887, on 22½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	19,534	5,835 10 0	9,886 20	313 13 0	6 9 0	6,156 0 0	921	47	968
Or per mile of railway	.....	262 4 5	.....	14 1 8	0 4 8	276 10 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	173,614	46,130 11 0	76,590 0	2,558 6 0	45 1 3½	48,734 2 3	8,858	322	9,180
Total for 10 weeks ...	193,148	51,966 5 0	86,476 20	2,872 3 0	51 10 3	54,890 2 3	9,779	369	10,148
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	19,931	5,146 13 2	7,875 30	167 12 0	11 2 9	5,325 11 11	924	44	968
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	231 5 1	.....	7 8 8	0 8 0	239 5 9	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	204,223½	53,268 11 4	1,24,020 20	4,066 3 0	63 2 11	57,398 1 3	11,028	1,713	12,741

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkeessur Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 13TH MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 12TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1887.	Total decrease in 1887.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
22½	5,326	239	22½	6,156	277	22½	2,39,902	10,782	22½	2,33,019	10,473	.....	6,885

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th March 1887, on 42 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,312	1,147 11 9	58,444 30	3,954 11 0	35 0 0	5,137 6 9	197	559	756
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	27 5 3	.....	94 2 6	0 13 4	122 5 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	23,077	10,468 2 0	4,45,695 20	30,979 12 0	296 12 0	41,744 10 9	1,877	5,431	7,308
Total for 10 weeks ...	25,389	11,615 13 9	5,04,140 10	34,934 7 0	331 12 9	46,882 1 6	2,074	5,990	8,064

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Indian Midland Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 19 MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 12TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1887.	Total decrease in 1887.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
.....	.....	.....	42	5,137	122	.....	.....	.....	42	1,39,538	3,322	.....	.....

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 12th March 1887, on 234 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	110,219*	42,278 0 0	3,05,903 0	41,836 0 0	5,369 0 0	89,478 0 0	13,014	7,887	20,901
Or per mile of railway ...	500	180 0 0	1,307 0	179 0 0	...	359 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	952,152	4,15,958 0 0	32,47,105 0	5,27,789 0 0	58,759 0 0	10,02,506 0 0	108,951	94,256	203,207
Total for 10 weeks ...	1,071,371	4,58,231 0 0	3,53,908 0	5,69,625 0 0	64,128 0 0	10,91,984 0 0	121,965	102,143	224,108
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year (audited) ...	93,984	40,767 0 0	3,27,462 0	40,442 0 0	5,000 0 0	86,289 0 0	10,991	7,440	18,431
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	402	174 0 0	1,39 0	173 0 0	...	347 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	966,940	4,08,927 0 0	42,38,794 0	5,08,937 0 0	55,214 0 0	9,73,078 0 0	113,195	105,024	219,119

* Return tickets at single fares issued during the *Mellah* at Kauchraparah.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 13TH MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 12TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1886-87.	Total decrease in 1886-87.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
254	86,289	369	234	80,478	382	234	43,38,880	18,542	234	50,95,632*	21,776	7,56,752	.....

* Audited up to week ending 18th December 1886.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 12th March 1887, on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	31,074	9,859 0 0	46,362 0	2,880 0 0	40 0 0	12,779 0 0	3,786	1,424	5,210
Or per mile of railway ...	249	79 0 0	371 0	23 0 0	...	102 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	219,140	84,168 0 0	2,39,650 0	15,838 0 0	498 0 0	1,00,414 0 0	34,950	13,067	48,017
Total for 10 weeks ...	250,223	94,027 0 0	2,86,012 0	18,718 0 0	448 0 0	1,13,193 0 0	38,736	14,491	53,227
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year (audited) ...	23,798	9,518 0 0	55,252 0	2,653 0 0	38 0 0	12,209 0 0	3,799	1,411	5,210
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	206	76 0 0	442 0	21 0 0	...	97 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	238,745	85,807 0 0	3,61,344 0	19,193 0 0	248 0 0	1,05,248 0 0	40,054	13,048	53,702

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Bengal Central Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 13TH MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 12TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1886-87.	Total decrease in 1886-87.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
125	12,209	98	125	12,779	102	125	5,03,236	4,026	125	5,59,137*	4,473	55,851	.....

* Audited up to week ending 18th December 1886.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 12th March 1887, on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	12,408	4,287 0 0	7,000 0	900 0 0	60 0 0	5,247 0 0	2,208	802	3,010
Or per mile of railway ...	144	50 0 0	81 0	10 0 0	...	60 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	115,869	39,479 0 0	2,04,342 0	18,712 0 0	525 0 0	58,716 0 0	20,495	9,405	29,900
Total for 10 weeks ...	128,277	43,766 0 0	2,11,342 0	19,612 0 0	585 0 0	63,963 0 0	22,703	10,207	32,910
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year (audited) ...	10,700	3,487 0 0	7,406 0	607 0 0	89 0 0	4,243 0 0	933	1,844	2,777
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	124	40 0 0	87 0	8 0 0	...	48 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	90,211	29,742 0 0	1,21,553 0	13,231 0 0	2,566 0 0	38,539 0 0	7,397	18,503	25,900

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Dacca State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 13TH MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 12TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1886-87.	Total decrease in 1886-87.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
86	4,243	49	86	5,247	61	66	1,14,148	35	86	2,61,091*	62	1,46,943	.....

* Audited up to week ending 18th December 1886.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 12th March 1887, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	3,090½	1,181 3 7	12,968 30	719 2 0	26 0 0	1,926 5 7	509	254	763
Or per mile of railway ...	114	43 6 0	476 0	26 6 0	0 15 0	70 11 0	...	...	...
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	27,940½	10,437 12 5	1,29,866 10	7,034 14 0	207 0 0	17,673 10 5	4,653	3,088½	7,741½
Total for 10 weeks ...	31,035	11,609 0 0	1,42,835 0	7,758 0 0	233 0 0	19,000 0 0	5,162	3,342½	8,504½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,081	1,246 6 6	6,228 20	481 2 0	26 6 0	1,753 14 6	509	363	872
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	113	45 12 0	229 0	17 10 0	1 0 0	64 6 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	27,418	10,424 4 0	83,772 10	6,237 15 6	204 14 6	10,867 2 0	5,235	2,722	7,957

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Nalhati State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 13TH MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 12TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1886-87.	Total decrease in 1886-87.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27½	1,754	64	27½	1,926	71	27½	75,037	2,754	27½	81,971	3,008	6,934	.....

KAUNIA AND DHARLLA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th March 1887, on 37 m/c. open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	2,249	847 0 0	8,011 0	428 0 0	1,370 0 0	2,645 0 0	259	440	708
Or per mile of railway...	61	23 0 0	217 0	12 0 0	.....	35 0 0	7	12	19
For previous 10 weeks of half-year...	21,330	8,345 0 0	72,886 0	3,529 0 0	14,846 0 0	26,720 0 0*	2,407	2,826	5,233
Total for 11 weeks...	23,579	9,192 0 0	80,897 0	3,957 0 0	16,216 0 0	29,365 0 0	2,666	3,276	5,941
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year...	2,536	1,055 0 0	1,752 0	41 0 0	1,742 0 0	2,838 0 0	259	259	518
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year...	69	29 0 0	47 0	1 0 0	.....	30 0 0	7	7	14
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	24,146	10,301 0 0	31,033 0	2,084 0 0	17,834 0 0	30,219 0 0	2,664	2,664	5,328

* Audited up to week ending 29th January 1887.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Kaunia and Dharlla State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 13TH MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 12TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1886-87.	Total decrease in 1886-87.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
37	2,838	77	37	2,645	71	37	1,24,951	68	37	1,25,402*	68	451	

* Audited up to week ending 29th January 1887.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th March 1887, on 249 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings inclusive steam-boats (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	18,893	13,890 0 0	1,12,763 0	16,770 0 0	3,600 0 0	34,260 0 0	5,012	8,812	13,824
Or per mile of railway...	76	56 0 0	453 0	67 0 0	.....	123 0 0	20	35	55
For previous 10 weeks of half-year...	180,635	1,37,574 0 0	13,57,548 0	2,60,965 0 0	42,610 0 0	4,41,155 0 0*	45,023	84,356	129,922
Total for 11 weeks...	199,468	1,51,464 0 0	14,70,311 0	2,77,735 0 0	46,216 0 0	4,75,415 0 0	50,038	93,168	143,206
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year...	18,227	14,017 0 1	1,56,764 0	23,796 8 0	3,929 8 11	42,343 1 0	5,012	9,077	14,089
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year...	73	58 11 3	639 0	95 9 1	.....	154 4 4	20	36	56
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	305,702	1,59,893 8 4	20,50,876 0	3,46,960 13 8	56,786 2 2	5,60,640 8 2	50,836	109,857	160,693

* Audited up to week ending 29th January 1887.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Northern Bengal State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 13TH MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 12TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1886-87.	Total decrease in 1886-87.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
249	42,343	170	249	34,260	138	249	22,27,439	179	249	24,86,851*	200	2,59,352	

* Audited up to week ending 29th January 1887.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 12th March 1887, on 246 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week on 246 miles open ...	31,470½	11,878 13 11	1,86,021 10	18,199 4 0	3,975 5 0	34,053 6 11	5,438	6,130	11,568
Or per mile of railway ...	128	48 4 0	756 0	74 0 0	3 6 0	125 10 0*	...	...	...
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	340,094½	1,37,745 2 1	14,73,405 30	1,39,672 12 0	31,420 11 0	5,08,838 9 1	51,258	50,274	101,532
Total for 10 weeks ...	377,565	1,49,624 0 0	16,59,427 0	1,57,872 0 0	35,396 0 0	5,42,892 0 0	56,696	56,404	113,100
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 226 miles open	33,052	11,087 12 5	1,37,073 30	14,196 14 9	2,779 12 9	28,064 7 11	4,565	5,188	9,753
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	146	49 1 0	562 0	62 13 0	1 10 0	113 8 0*	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	345,608	1,23,104 15 2	13,25,831 20	1,29,845 7 9	27,239 11 0	2,80,190 1 11	43,485	48,029	91,514

* Steam-boat earnings excluded in calculating "Total earnings per mile of Railway."

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tirhoot State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 13TH MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 12TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1886-87.	Total decrease in 1886-87.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
226	28,054	124	246	34,053	138	226	12,37,677	5,470	246	15,04,310	6,116	2,66,333	...

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate earnings for week ending 5th March 1887	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P.
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	...	...	5,782 0 0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	8,225 0 0
Receipts from 1st January to 5th March 1887	...	...	...	...	...	2,443 0 0
From 1st January to 6th March 1886	...	...	...	...	...	50,121 0 0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	61,719 0 0
Miles open week ending 5th March 1887	...	...	...	...	...	11,598 0 0
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	...	...	Miles.
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	51
Receipts per mile open week ending 5th March 1887	...	...	...	...	...	50½
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	...	...	1
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P.
	...	...	...	...	...	113 6 0
	...	...	...	...	...	162 1 3
	...	...	...	...	...	48 11 3

CHIEF OFFICE, DARJEELING, the 14th March 1887.

W. STEVENSON, Secretary, D.-H. Ry.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate earnings for week ending 12th March 1887	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P.
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	...	...	5,867 0 0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	8,339 0 0
Receipts from 1st January to 12th March 1887	...	...	...	...	...	2,472 0 0
From 1st January to 13th March 1886	...	...	...	...	...	56,808 0 0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	70,058 0 0
Miles open, week ending 12th March 1887	...	...	...	...	...	13,250 0 0
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	...	...	Miles.
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	51
Receipts per mile open, week ending 12th March 1887	...	...	...	...	...	50½
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	...	...	1
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P.
	...	...	...	...	...	111 1 11
	...	...	...	...	...	164 5 1
	...	...	...	...	...	53 3 2

CHIEF OFFICE, DARJEELING, 29th March 1887.

W. STEVENSON, Secretary, D.-H.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1887.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 19th March 1887.

Present :

The HON. SIR RIVERS THOMPSON, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Govr. of Bengal, *President*.
 The HON. G. C. PAUL, C.I.E., *Advocate-General*.
 The HON. H. J. REYNOLDS, C.S.I.
 The HON. C. P. L. MACAULAY, C.I.E.
 The HON. T. T. ALLEN.
 The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON.
 The HON. SIR ALFRED CROFT, C.I.E.
 The HON. MOULVIE ABDUL JUBBAR.
 The HON. G. IRVING.
 The HON. D. CRUICKSHANK.
 The HON. KALI NATH MITTER, and
 The HON. DR. MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, C.I.E.

CHITTAGONG PORT TRUST.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY, in moving that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to appoint Commissioners for the Port of Chittagong be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, said that, with His Honour's permission, he would combine the first two motions which stood in his name. He had the honour to invite the attention of the

Council to an oversight which had occurred in the draft Bill and which required amendment. It would be observed that the main body of the Bill had been taken from the Indian Act XV of 1879, the Rangoon Port Trust Act, because it was understood that the circumstances of the Port of Chittagong would more closely resemble those of Rangoon than those of the larger ports of Calcutta and Bombay. At the same time the constitution of the body of the Port Commissioners of Chittagong was framed more upon the lines of the Acts applying to the larger ports. Now the section relating to the disqualification of Commissioners was taken from the Bombay Act, which contained a saving clause regarding a particular Commissioner being interested in the loans of the Commissioners; while section 73 was taken from the Rangoon Act, which, for reasons which he did not understand, rendered a Commissioner who lent money to the Commissioners at large liable to disqualification and to fine. The Council must take either the two sections of the Bombay Act or the two sections of the Rangoon Act. He believed the Council would think it desirable to follow the lines of the Bombay Act, which permitted Commissioners to invest in the debentures of the Port Trust, and he would therefore ask for leave to move a provision in substitution of section 73 to the above effect.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY moved that the following section be substituted for section 73 of the Bill:—

“Any Commissioner or servant of the Commissioners, who shall acquire, directly or indirectly, any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of, the Commissioners, shall be deemed to have committed the offence made punishable by section 168 of the Indian Penal Code:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to a person—

- (a) having a share in any Joint-Stock Company which shall contract with, or be employed by, or on behalf of, the Commissioners; or
- (b) having a share or interest in any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the Commissioners may be inserted; or
- (c) interested in any loan of money to the Commissioners.”

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, hon. members would observe that the Bill, as it stood in section 73, conflicted with the terms of section 8, which referred to the disqualification from office of Commissioners. The amendment which had just been moved would be substituted for section 73, and would bring it into harmony with the provisions of section 8. It was therefore necessary that section 73, as it stood, should be altered.

The amendment was then put and agreed to.

CHOTA NAGPUR RURAL POLICE.

The HON. MR. ALLEN moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the regulation of the Rural Police in Chota Nagpur be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill. He said on the last occasion that he considered it unnecessary to detail the changes which had been made by the Select Committee in the original form of the Bill as they were exceedingly few. The district of Manbhum had been exempted from the operation of the Bill until it should be included therein by a notification of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. In the section providing for distraint of property plough-cattle and agricultural implements were exempted, and in accordance with a suggestion of the Government of India, a clause had been added to section 8 which allowed of the appointment of a punchayet in villages where the materials for the appointment of such punchayets were to be found. In section 32, which forbade the chaukidar abandoning his post without previous notice, a penalty had been provided, also in accordance with a suggestion of the Government of India, and the penalty was the same as that provided in Act V of 1861 and Act XV of 1870 for the regulation of the village police in the North-Western Provinces. Substantially, the Act would remain as it was originally passed in 1878, with these few exceptions.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The HON. DR. MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR moved that to section 6 the following clause be added:—“If any zemindar or tenure-holder is dissatisfied with such determination, he may appeal, within thirty days therefrom, to the Commissioner, who shall pass such orders as to him seems proper.” He explained that

this addition was analogous to the clause in section 25 of the Bill, which gave a right of appeal from the order of the Deputy Commissioner declaring what zemindars or tenure-holders were liable for the maintenance of road patrols. If an appeal was to be allowed in such cases, he thought that an appeal should also be allowed from an order determining the amount to be paid for maintaining the village police.

The HON. THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL apprehended that there could hardly be any question to be heard in appeal in a question of this sort. It did not require the safeguard of an appeal.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY would go further and say that such questions as would probably arise in appeal under this section might be exceedingly inconvenient. An appeal might go into the question of the number of chaukidars which should be employed, and of the grouping of villages, of which the Commissioner might have no knowledge whatever.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he would like to know what remedy a man brought under this liability would have if he contested it.

The HON. MR. ALLEN observed that the force of the amendment lay in this: If a zemindar or under-tenure-holder was dissatisfied with the determination of the Deputy Commissioner, he should appeal to the Commissioner; but by the preceding section the matters for the Deputy Commissioner to determine were the number of village policemen and the pay of each. The only questions upon which he could appeal, therefore, were as to the number of village policemen to be appointed in each village, and the pay which they should receive; and the Bill provided limits in both these cases. The discretion of the Deputy Commissioner was almost completely taken away. He could not give a pay of more than Rs. 4, or less than Rs. 2, per mensem, and he could not appoint for a particular village more than the number of policemen which the law allowed, and he must determine the assessment according to the number of houses in each village. Moreover, every act of the Deputy Commissioner was subject to the control and orders of the Commissioner, and it required no provision of law to make his orders subject to such control. Probably the hon. member thought that by the introduction of this clause the liability of a zemindar or under-tenure-holder to police service would be open to appeal, but the amendment did not provide for that.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The HON. DR. MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR moved that in section 8, paragraph 1, the words "a Board consisting of" be inserted after "thereupon," and the words "and the headman of the village or any other person appointed by the Deputy Commissioner," after "belongs." The object of this amendment, he said, was to associate with the tehsildar some one, preferably a headman, if such an one was available, in the business of assessment, and thus to minimise the evils of taxation when the tax-gatherer himself was the assessor.

The HON. MR. ALLEN said he was unable to accept this amendment. The hon. member was anxious to provide a Board, but what the Board was to do after it was formed was nowhere said. The other sections of the Act knew nothing of a Board. They provided for the appointment of tehsildars and other officers, but a Board was unknown. This amendment would have no other effect than to call into existence a Board which would have no functions. The hon. member was apparently not acquainted with the circumstances of the villages of Chota Nagpur. It was the difficulty of getting intelligent headmen in the villages that had necessitated a change in the law of 1878. It would probably surprise the hon. member to hear that the headmen, where they even nominally existed, were not Hindus at all, but aborigines, and the Council could well understand what sort of a Board there would be consisting of a Bengali or a Behari tehsildar and a Kol *manki*. The amount of work they would get through would be exceedingly small, and to attempt to work the provisions of the Act relating to the assessment of the tax by such a Board would be something like attempting to plough a *khet* with a buffalo and a camel attached to the yoke. The amendment appeared to him to have been brought forward without sufficient knowledge and consideration of the circumstances which applied to the case.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said it would be noticed that the action taken by the Select Committee on the Bill was to introduce a system of punchayets where it was possible to do so, and where the intelligence of the residents led them to think that it would be to their interest that a punchayet should be appointed. The provisions of the section fully provided for that. His Honor thought sufficient provision had been made for an enlarged system of working the Bill. For himself, he was not inclined to support the amendment.

The motion was put and negatived.

THE HON. DR. MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR moved that the following clause be added to section 13 :—"Each circle tehsildar shall give security, the amount of which shall be determined by the Deputy Commissioner." He said that as the collection of money would be entrusted to circle tehsildars, they should be required to give security.

MR. ALLEN considered it quite unnecessary to provide by law for the taking of security, as the Deputy Commissioner could do so by executive action if it was found desirable.

THE HON. THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL remarked that the object of the amendment was to ensure the employment of trustworthy persons—a duty which he thought might safely be left to the discretion of the proper authorities.

THE HON. MR. REYNOLDS pointed out that the taking of security from revenue officers was regulated by rule, and he thought it was more convenient that it should be so regulated.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that there was nothing in the Bill to prevent the Deputy Commissioner requiring some form of security to be taken if in any place the collections made under the Act were large.

The motion was put and negatived.

THE HON. DR. MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR moved that in section 16, line 2, the words "warrant in" be inserted before "writing." The object was to make it clear that there should be a warrant.

THE HON. MR. ALLEN explained that the order for distraint provided in section 16 was not to be a warrant for the distraint of the property of a particular individual, but a general authority to distraint the property of a number of defaulters. He did not think the amendment would make the intention clearer.

The motion was put and negatived.

THE HON. DR. MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR moved that in section 22, clause 1, line 3, the word "jurisdiction" be substituted for "limits." He pointed out that the word used in clause 3 of the same section was "jurisdiction," and not "limits," and he moved this amendment simply for the sake of uniformity.

THE HON. MR. ALLEN said that of all the amendments of which notice had been given, this was the most objectionable. It was dangerous to meddle with the words used by a draftsman in an Act, and he never ventured to do so without the fear that the drafter had some precedent behind him. The word jurisdiction could in no correct sense apply to the police: a judge had jurisdiction, a policeman had not; and throughout the Criminal Procedure Code the word "limits" was used in connection with police stations. Although the Council had been charged with corrupting the people of Bengal by its excise legislation, they must stop somewhere and not corrupt the English language.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he thought attention had been very properly directed to the diversity of language in the Bill; and following the precedent of the Criminal Procedure Code, which was authoritative on the subject, he would be induced to support the use of the word "limits" throughout the Bill instead of "jurisdiction."

The motion having been by leave withdrawn—

THE HON. MR. ALLEN moved that throughout the Bill the word "limits" be substituted for "jurisdiction" when used in connection with a police station. In this way the language of the Bill would be brought into conformity with the language of the Criminal Procedure Code, which must regulate the language of legislation on cognate subjects.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The HON. DR. MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR moved that to section 30, clause 2, the following words be added: "and shall forthwith take the person so arrested to the police station within whose limits he acts as road patrol." He said that the clause as it stood authorized the arrest of certain persons, but made no provision as to what was to be done after arrest: a policeman ought to know what he should do after arresting a person. The amendment simply repeated the procedure on arrest as given in section 23.

The HON. MR. ALLEN said it certainly did seem strange that while section 23 contained a provision imposing upon a village policeman the duty of immediately carrying the person whom he arrested to a police station, a similar obligation should not be imposed on a road patrol, and he could give no explanation of the omission, except that sections 59 and 60 of the Criminal Procedure Code required all private persons and police officers who arrested any person to take him forthwith to a police station. Why the same sections were not considered sufficient to ensure a village police officer carrying the person arrested to the thana it was difficult to say. He had, however, no objection to this amendment.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The HON. DR. MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR moved that in section 32, paragraph 2, line 10, the word "fine" be substituted for "penalty." This, he said, was apparently a mere verbal amendment. But as the word "penalty" included imprisonment, and as the word "imprisonment" was used in the next line, as if separated from "penalty," he thought it would be better to substitute the word "fine" for the word "penalty."

After some conversation, the motion was put and agreed to.

MOULVIE ABDUL JUBBAR asked permission to move an amendment in section 5, paragraph 3. He thought the expression "the value of the chakran lands" did not indicate sufficiently clearly that it was to be the "annual" value. He would insert the word "annual" before the word "value."

The HON. MR. ALLEN considered that the word "value" covered annual value or any other value.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON thought that if any change should be made, it ought to be made by the insertion of the word "monthly," and not "annual."

The motion was put and negatived.

The HON. MR. ALLEN postponed the motion, which stood in his name, that the Bill as amended be passed.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY introduced the Bill to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, 1870, and moved that it be read in Council. He said he obtained the permission of the Council to introduce this Bill on the 23rd of December last, and the delay which had occurred was due to the observance of certain formalities which had been prescribed by the Secretary of State. At the time he introduced the Bill he stated that its scope would be confined to the amendment of the constitution of the Port Trust, and that the details would be explained hereafter. Hon. members would observe that practically the only important section of the Bill was section 4. By that section it was provided that five of the Commissioners should be elected—four by the Chamber of Commerce, and one by the Calcutta Trades' Association—and that the remaining eight should be appointed by the Local Government, with the proviso that at least two of the total number should be natives of India, resident in the town or suburbs of Calcutta. There might possibly be a discussion as to the extent to which an endeavour should be made to give further representation to railway and other special local interests, but this he thought might be left for consideration by the Select Committee. He had observed that the scope of the Bill had been entirely confined to the object of recognising by legislation that there should be the elective principle in the constitution of the Port Trust. He mentioned this because, at the last moment, a proposal had been received from the Port Commissioners to introduce a clause providing for pensions to be given to their servants. That was a large question, which required much consideration. Moreover, to take it up now would involve serious delay in view of the forms which the Council had to observe. It was practically a new

departure from the existing Act, and the introduction of a new Bill. He thought it was desirable that, if such a measure should be considered, it should take the form of a new Bill, which need not interfere with the passing of the present one.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the HON. MR. ALLEN, the HON. MR. IRVING, the HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER, the HON. DR. MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, and the Mover, with instructions to report in one week.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he was sorry the Council would not have the help of the HON. MR. CRUICKSHANK, who represented the mercantile interests, in the consideration of this Bill, as he was to leave Calcutta that day. Under these circumstances, they would not be able to have his services on the Committee on this Bill; but His Honor had no doubt that the Select Committee which had been nominated would give the Bill the fullest consideration in view of the particular interests which were involved.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 26th instant.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 26th March 1887.

Present:

The HON. SIR RIVERS THOMPSON, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Govr. of Bengal, *President*.
The HON. G. C. PAUL, C.I.E., *Advocate-General*.
The HON. C. P. L. MACAULAY, C.I.E.
The HON. T. T. ALLEN.
The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON.
The HON. SIR ALFRED CROFT, C.I.E.
The HON. MOULVIE ABDUL JUBBAR.
The HON. G. IRVING.
The HON. ANUNDO MOHUN BOSE.
The HON. BABOO KALI NATH MITTER.
The HON. DR. MOHENDRO LALL SIRCAR, C.I.E.

CHITTAGONG PORT TRUST.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY moved that the Bill to appoint Commissioners for the Port of Chittagong, as settled in Council, be passed. He said:—In laying this motion before the Council he would merely inform them that from the time when he first had the honour of addressing the Council on the subject, he had constantly increasing evidence of the necessity for this measure. Recently he was informed by Mr. Lyall, the Commissioner of Chittagong, that no less than four ships were unable to proceed to sea because there was no tug to take them out, and two of these ships, in attempting to get out without steam, had gone aground, and another had to employ the mail steamer to tow her out. Then, again, Mr. Lyall had submitted an official report on a series of complaints made by Messrs. Ralli and Company of the great inconveniences to which the shipping were put by not only the absence of tugs, but the want of proper lighting of the approaches to the port. All these inconveniences would be removed by the operation of the Act which he now asked the Council to pass.

The motion was agreed to and the Bill passed.

CHOTA NAGPORE RURAL POLICE.

The HON. MR. ALLEN said that before proceeding with the motion which stood in his name, he wished to remove a misapprehension which occurred on the last occasion, which perhaps his remarks had given rise to. In speaking of

the impossibility of appointing a Board for the assessment and collection of the chaukidari tax, he mentioned the incongruity of a Hindu tehsildar and a Kol *manki* sitting together. He had assumed a knowledge of Chota Nagpore on the part of members, which apparently was absent, and his remark was therefore misunderstood; and he took this opportunity of saying that the *manki* he referred to had nothing whatever to do with the wild animal which lived in the jungles. It was the name used in every Larkā Kol village for the headman. It was the same word which was found in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, pronounced as *manji*, and which, in accordance with the phonetic laws that governed the interchange of words in these two languages, was changed from *manji* to *manki*. He now moved that the Bill for the Regulation of the Rural Police in the Chota Nagpore Division, as settled in Council, be passed.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill passed.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY, in presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, 1870, said that he proposed, with His Honor the President's permission, to reserve any remarks which he had to make upon this Bill until the next meeting of the Council, when he would propose that the report be taken into consideration, the terms of the Bill be settled, and the Bill as amended be passed.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 2nd April 1887.

EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENT CREATED BY BABU CHUNDER NARAIN SINGH, A ZEMINDAR OF RAIPORE, IN THE DISTRICT OF BIRBHOOM, AND AT PRESENT PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO THE COMMISSIONER OF THE BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 24th March 1887.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

An endorsement from the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, No. 91, dated the 8th March 1887, forwarding a letter, dated the 22nd February 1887, from Babu Chunder Narain Singh, a zemindar of Raipore, in the district of Beerbhoom, and at present Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division.

Read also—

A letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 1965, dated the 15th March 1887.

In commemoration of the Jubilee year of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, Babu Chunder Narain Singh, a zemindar of Raipore, in the district of Beerbhoom, and at present Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division, has offered to make a donation of Rs. 1,000, invested in 4 per cent. Government securities, in order that from the annual interest thereof two silver medals of the value of Rs. 20 each may be awarded under the following conditions. One medal, to be called the "Bhuban Mohan Singh Medal," after the name of the donor's father, will be awarded to the student of the Beerbhoom zillah school who passes highest in each year at the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University; or if in any year no student from the Beerbhoom zillah school passes the Entrance examination, then to a pupil of the highest class of the said school who, in the opinion of the local authorities, may be considered to deserve it. The other medal, to be called the "Hara Sundari Dasi Medal," after the name of the donor's mother, will be awarded annually to the best female student of any medical institution that may be established in the Beerbhoom district in connection with Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin's Fund; and until such institution shall be established this medal will be given to the girl of the Beerbhoom female school who stands first in order of merit at the annual examinations, or who may, in the opinion of the local authorities, be otherwise deemed fit to receive it. Both medals will bear on the reverse side the likeness of the Queen-Empress, with a suitable inscription.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the donation made by Babu Chunder Narain Singh for this purpose, and tenders his thanks to him for his liberality. The Magistrate of Beerbhoom will be appointed to be the administrator of the fund.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division for information and communication to Babu Chunder Narain Singh.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

P. NOLAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENT CREATED BY BABOO BIPRADAS
BANERJEE, GOVERNMENT PLEADER, 24-PERGUNNAHS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 29th March 1887.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter No. 5603, dated 19th August 1886 and Endersement No. 1770, dated 8th March 1887, from the Director of Public Instruction, regarding a donation of Rs. 700 made by Baboo Bipradas Banerjee, Government Pleader, 24-Pergunnahs, for the purpose of awarding two silver medals annually to students of the Baraset Government School.

Baboo Bipradas Banerjee, Government Pleader, 24-Pergunnahs, and an ex-student of the Baraset Government School, has made over to the Director of Public Instruction, Government securities and stock-notes of the value of Rs. 700 in order to provide for the annual award from the interest thereof of two silver medals of the value of Rs. 14 each. The donor desires that one of these medals should be awarded in the name of his grandfather, Baboo Sib Chandra Banerjee, to the student of the Baraset School, preferably a Mahomedan, who obtains the highest marks in history at the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University. With regard to the award of the second medal, which is to be given in the donor's own name, no condition has been attached, but it is proposed by the Inspector of Schools of the Presidency circle, and by the Director of Public Instruction that this medal should be awarded to the student of the Baraset School, who obtains the highest marks in English and Sanskrit taken together in the Entrance examination in each year, and the Lieutenant-Governor approves this proposal.

2. Sir Rivers Thompson is pleased to accept the donation made by Baboo Bipradas Banerjee, and tenders his thanks to him for his liberality. The head-master of the Baraset School will be constituted the Administrator of the Fund.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for information and communication to Baboo Bipradas Banerjee.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

P. NOLAN,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRIZE MEDALS IN AID OF EDUCATION OFFERED BY MOULAVI
BUZL-UL-HAQ, MANAGER OF THE COURT OF WARDS,
TIPPERAH.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 29th March 1887.

RESOLUTION.

READ the following papers.—

Letter from Moulavi Buzl-ul-Haq Manager of the Court of Wards, Tipperah, dated the 7th February 1887.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 1778, dated the 12th March 1887.

In his letter above named, Moulavi Buzl-ul-Haq, Manager of the Court of Wards, Tipperah, has offered to award annually a silver medal of the value of Rs. 25, to be called the "Rivers Thompson Medal," to the best Muhammadan student at the final examination of the Calcutta University for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery. He has also offered to give a prize of Rs. 50, to be called the "Lady Rivers Thompson Prize," to the lady student who obtains the highest number of marks at the final annual medical examination.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor, having consulted the Director of Public Instruction, is pleased to accept the offer made by Moulavi Buzl-ul-Haq, and tenders his thanks to him for his liberality.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that a copy be forwarded to Moulavi Buzl-ul-Haq, and to the Director of Public Instruction, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

P. NOLAN,

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE IN ENGLAND BY NATIVES OF INDIA.

The 29th March 1887.—The following Resolution by the Government of India in the Home Department, Education, is published for general information:—

P. NOLAN,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1—57-69, dated Calcutta, the 11th March 1887.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Home Department (Education)

READ again the undermentioned papers on the subject of the creation of certain Government scholarships tenable in England by natives of India:—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 1—45-57 and 9—269-281, dated 12th February and 23rd August 1886, respectively.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 7, dated 11th September 1886.

Telegram from Secretary of State, dated 22nd September 1886.

Read also—

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 128, dated 16th December 1886.

By Home Department Resolution, dated 12th February 1886, cited in the preamble, it was announced that six State scholarships of the value of £200 each per annum, tenable for three years in England by persons who are natives of India within the meaning of section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3, would be placed at the disposal of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab in rotation, one scholarship being given to each of the first two Universities during 1886, and one scholarship to each of the last two during 1887. The Government of India at the same time directed that, in the event of any special examinations being considered necessary for the election of scholars, the examinations should be held at such a time (not later than the month of June in each year) as would afford the successful candidates a sufficient interval to complete their arrangements and to reach England before the opening of the October term at the University of Oxford or Cambridge, to one of which Universities the scholarship-holders would be required to proceed. The Government of India subsequently announced, with the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, that the stipend of each scholarship-holder would be paid quarterly at the end of each quarter, and it was further directed that the scholars should be instructed to report themselves to the India Office on arrival in England.

2. One scholarship was last year placed at the disposal of each of the Universities of Calcutta and Bombay. It appears that the scholar selected by the latter University, although he arrived in England in time for the October term, did not report himself at the India Office until the very latest moment, viz. the 12th of October, while the candidate selected by the former University was, owing to unavoidable causes, unable to proceed to England in time for the October term. Both the scholars, moreover, arrived in England without any formal papers for the India Office. In bringing these facts to the notice of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Secretary of State has pointed out that in future candidates selected for the scholarships in question should report themselves at the India Office before the commencement of the October term. His Lordship also considers it very important that details as to the manner in which the scholars were selected, as to the probable date of their arrival in England, and as to the choice of studies and University should reach the India Office before they arrive. The Governor-General in Council desires that the Punjab Government and the Registrar of the Calcutta University will invariably arrange that this information may be supplied to the Government of India in time to enable it to comply with the requirements of the Secretary of State in the matter.

In the case of scholars selected by the Universities at Madras and Bombay, the necessary report to the India Office should be made by the Local Governments.

3. As the payment of the scholarship allowance in monthly instalments and in advance is likely to prove more convenient to the scholars, and to be in other respects preferable to quarterly payments, Her Majesty's Secretary of State has directed its adoption as a rule.

4. In conclusion, the Governor-General in Council deems it expedient to point out that, while the scholarship allowance of £200 a year is sufficient to cover the necessary expenses of college life at Oxford or Cambridge, it is very desirable, if not absolutely necessary, that the scholars should have some small private resources of their own to enable them to meet expenses in the vacation and other general expenses which are scarcely avoidable. His Excellency in Council wishes this to be clearly explained to every candidate for the scholarship, and desires Local Governments to bring prominently to the notice of all institutions interested in the matter the fact that it is impossible for the holders of these scholarships to live with comfort in England without some private resources wherewith to supplement their scholarship allowance.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and the Punjab for information and communication to the authorities of the Universities concerned.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Coorg, and the Resident at Hyderabad, for information; and to the Registrar of the Calcutta University for information and guidance.

Ordered further that a copy be forwarded to the Department of Finance for information, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

REPORT OF THE HOOGHLY BRIDGE COMMISSIONERS FOR 1885-86.

No. 5810.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Dated Calcutta, the 29th March 1887.

● RESOLUTION.

READ—

Administration Report of the Hooghly Bridge Commissioners for the year ending the 31st March 1886.

Read again—

Public Works Proceedings (A) Communications for March 1886, Nos. 15-17, being the Administration Report of the Hooghly Bridge Commissioners for 1883-84, together with the Resolution passed thereon.

RESOLUTION.—The following table shows the actual receipts and expenditure on the Howrah Bridge during the year 1885-86 as compared with the estimated amounts, and also the actual income and expenditure of the previous eight years:—

PARTICULARS.	1885-86.		1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
	Estimated.	Actuals.								
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from railway traffic ...	2,88,160	3,53,210	2,89,125	3,79,561	3,25,556	3,09,038	2,56,251	2,40,305	2,32,490	3,24,307
Ditto local ditto ...	1,41,012	1,40,687	1,28,301	1,22,200	1,11,813	1,10,939	99,997	1,09,348	1,12,404	1,17,819
Ditto hire of steamer <i>Helvetia</i> ...	1,500	470	416	937	2,510	1,951	5,032	2,218	1,792	5,211
Receipts from hire of steamer <i>Howrah or Buckland</i> ...	.....	.....	100	.....	1,841	4,769	6,211	9,786	14,291	16,841
Interest on Government securities ...	21,996	20,763	22,174	22,174	21,089	12,960	11,062	11,606	8,330	1,368
Proportion of rent of Head Office ...	523	523	527	574	580	652	632	653	600	404
Sale of engines and boilers of steam ferry <i>Howrah</i> ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,537	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous ...	.....	646	814	221	942	1,102	363	310	29	264
Proportion of earnings of steam-tug <i>Helty</i> ...	15,000	11,102	17,372	11,088	21,641	13,256	12,636	.....	.....	.....
Rent of bridge approach land ...	5,400	2,611	1,557	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	4,73,591	5,30,012	4,60,416	5,36,695	4,85,681	4,54,627	3,93,741	3,74,226	3,69,936	4,66,714
Expenditure.										
Interest on loans ...	48,670	79,899	32,082	64,984	76,070	81,186	84,519	87,852	90,544	93,282
Proportion of salaries—control ...	12,238	12,733	11,459	12,018	10,402	10,560	11,698	10,733	10,699	10,319
Salaries ...	33,257	32,254	31,764	31,584	32,114	32,130	32,064	30,948	32,755	40,511
Working expenses ...	19,356	16,872	14,270	13,956	11,467	13,863	19,157	15,954	14,700	15,800
Repairs ...	44,000	29,213	47,500	32,187	34,137	32,412	12,315	18,293	23,053	10,075
Working expenses, &c., of ferry steamer <i>Howrah or Buckland</i> ...	18,748	15,464	16,975	13,646	14,883	19,045	23,646	15,653	23,404	19,686
Proportion of municipal taxes of officers' quarters, storeyard, and lascars' quarters ...	9,222	9,950	10,890	8,141	1,499	1,644	1,211	1,474	1,403	660
Miscellaneous ...	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	479	60	.....
Proportion of establishment, &c., of steam-tug <i>Helty</i> ...	12,735	10,932	10,667	11,384	11,290	12,664	8,360	.....	.....	.....
Special repairs to flat <i>Howrah</i> ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000	7,080	.....	.....	.....
Contribution for overbridge at <i>Howrah</i> ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renewals ...	.....	7,608	14,023	2,409	2,674	5,648	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illumination ...	.....	.....	.....	1,322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,96,156	2,14,925	1,90,346	1,91,721	1,94,545	2,34,152	2,00,019	1,81,386	2,08,528	1,90,627
Net Revenues ...	.....	3,15,087	2,70,070	3,44,974	2,91,136	2,20,475	1,93,722	1,92,840	1,61,408	2,76,087
GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	5,30,012	4,60,416	5,36,695	4,85,681	4,54,627	3,93,741	3,74,226	3,69,936	4,66,714

2. The receipts from railway traffic during the last 10 years are analysed in the following statement:—

	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Goods at Re. 1 per 100 maunds ...	3,36,452	2,71,166	3,60,529	3,09,043	2,94,963	2,42,932	2,27,483	2,10,514	3,10,645	2,83,111
Passengers at 3 pies each ...	16,050	17,403	18,236	15,955	15,374	12,414	12,608	12,647	12,668	11,553
Animals ...	645	489	86	450	427	299	250	277	968	338
Vehicles ...	62	67	620	78	74	600	64	52	26	116
Total ...	3,53,210	2,89,125	3,79,561	3,25,556	3,09,038	2,56,250	2,40,305	2,32,490	3,24,307	2,95,118

The receipts for 1885-86 were Rs. 64,085 more than those of the previous year, the increase being mainly in goods traffic. This indicates a volume of traffic more nearly corresponding to that of 1883-84, in which year the receipts reached their highest point. The receipts from local traffic were Rs. 12,385 above the amount realized from that source during the previous year, owing to the bridge tolls having been leased out from the 1st March 1885 at Rs. 1,651 a month more than the amount paid by the lessees in 1884-85.

3. The arrear payments due on account of the outstanding debt were made during the year. The balance of the original debt remaining unpaid at the close of the year was Rs. 9,33,333, and the reserve fund invested in Government securities amounted to Rs. 5,55,973. There was a cash balance of Rs. 4,21,563, and stock to the value of Rs. 1,08,761 has been provided as a reserve in case of an accident happening to the bridge. A further sum of Rs. 23,587 is invested for the reserve section. The question of the amount to be set aside for the reserve fund has recently been under the consideration of the Government in communication with the Commissioners, and it has been decided to fix it at Rs. 5,50,000, together with the stock valued at Rs. 1,08,761 provided for one section of the bridge. Adjusting the accounts on this basis the bridge debt will be redeemed in 1887-88.

4. The net revenue to the end of the year under review has amounted to Rs. 26,21,131, and the following statement shows how this amount has been appropriated :—

	To end of 1884-85. Rs.	In 1885-86. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Sinking Fund paid to Government on the bridge debt	11,61,800	1,46,667	13,08,467
Proportion of Sinking Fund on consolidated loan due to Government for head office and officers' quarters paid to Government...	7,019	914	7,933
Proportion of Sinking Fund on debenture loans set aside with the trustees of the Commissioners' debenture loan account ...	5,250	2,389	7,639
Investment for reserve fund	5,13,589	42,384	5,55,973
Contribution for the following new works as detailed in report for 1884-85 :—			
Flat <i>Howrah</i>	20,000		
Reserve section	8,000		
Tug-steamer <i>Helty</i>	1,35,642		
Ferry steamer <i>Buckland</i>	1,23,374		
Police quarters	16,573		
Office, machinery, and tools for workshop	13,321		
Gearing for drawbridge	891		
Two iron buoy boats for floating fenders	2,424	.....	3,20,225
	20,07,883	1,92,854	22,00,237
Balance ... ..	.....	.....	4,20,894
Total ... ..	.....	.....	26,21,131

6. No sea-going vessels collided with the bridge during the year. There were 130 collisions of other vessels, but none of them were of a serious nature. No lives were lost, nor was any serious damage caused to the bridge.

7. The bridge was maintained in good order throughout the year, and the whole of the machinery and gearing connected with the moveable section for the centre opening is in good repair and thoroughly efficient. The total cost of repairs and renewals was as follows :—

	Rs.
Repairs	45,125
Renewals	7,609
Total	52,734

but of this sum Rs 36,822 only were paid during 1885-86, the balance having been paid this year.

8. The expenditure on account of renewals was chiefly incurred in paying bills for work done against sanctioned estimates in the previous year,

but as the amount was over Rs. 2,000, under section XXI of Act XI (B.C.) of 1871, and section LII of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, the formal sanction of the Government should have been obtained in order to render the expenditure regular.

9. As the accounts showed that the condition of the bridge fund was such as to justify a reduction of tolls, the Commissioners, in December 1885, appointed a Committee to report on the question. The Committee's report was submitted by the Commissioners to the Government in January 1886, with a recommendation that the local tolls should be entirely abolished. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, while recognizing the financial position of the bridge fund to be perfectly sound, was not satisfied that it had been clearly established that it was expedient to abolish these tolls. The Commissioners were reminded of the circumstances connected with the imposition of the railway terminal charges, and informed that the opinion of the Government of India would be obtained and measures taken to ascertain the views of the Chamber of Commerce and others interested; and that, if the result of these enquiries went to prove that the proposal would meet with the acceptance of those interested in the matter, the Lieutenant-Governor was prepared to undertake the necessary legislation by a special meeting of the Council in the middle of the year.

10. A brief abstract of the opinions received on the proposal is subjoined:—

The East Indian Railway Company approved of the abolition of the local tolls on condition that wheat should at the same time be exempted from payment of the terminal charge levied on goods carried on the railway.

The Government of India, seeing that the two parties most interested—the Port Commissioners and the East Indian Railway Company—were in favour of the abolition of the local tolls, had no objection to the adoption of the proposal.

The Howrah Municipal Commissioners were of opinion that the tolls on local traffic should be abolished.

The Calcutta Trades' Association considered that custom had now reconciled the public to the railway terminal charges, and that there was practically no inconvenience resulting from them. They therefore thought that the local tolls should be abolished, and the terminal charges retained to meet the cost of the up-keep of the bridge in the future.

The Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta came to the conclusion that, as funds were so urgently needed for the improvement of the town, and especially for improving the roadway near the bridge, and, if possible, constructing a new street, and as an amount equal to these tolls could not be raised in any other way with less inconvenience, it was unadvisable to abandon a source of revenue which, they thought, was legitimate, and to which the persons using the bridge had become accustomed. They therefore recommended that, as soon as the debt on the bridge was paid off, the proceeds of the toll should be equitably divided between Calcutta and Howrah, and the receipts made over to the municipalities to be spent in public improvements.

The Chamber of Commerce considered that the proposal to abolish the local tolls was objectionable in every way and opposed alike to fairness, the interests of the trade of the port, and to public opinion. It referred to the strong position taken up by it in 1871, when the Act authorizing the construction of the bridge was being passed through Council, and from which it had never receded; and said that the anticipation of Sir George Campbell, that the mercantile community might hereafter see things in a different light, and find the system of railway terminal charges to be an easier and more convenient mode of charge than the taking of tolls upon the bridge, had not in any way been justified. The Chamber further stated that in making the proposal the Port Commissioners were not in any way in accord with the opinion of the mercantile community, which opinion was, and still is, that terminal charges on all goods are objectionable when levied for the benefit of such a work as the Howrah Bridge.

11. The replies received from those consulted were forwarded to the Port Commissioners in July last, and they were asked to report the conclusion they might come to as to the expediency of proceeding with the proposal or abandoning it. They were also asked to give their opinion with regard to

the proposal of the East Indian Railway Company that wheat should now be exempted from toll. The Commissioners' answer was received in August. They recommended the immediate abolition of the terminal charge on wheat, on the understanding that the Chamber of Commerce would accept that arrangement as satisfying the present requirements of the trade of the port, and they adhered to the recommendations made in their former report, and requested that proceedings might be taken to amend the Act so as to give the Lieutenant-Governor power to abolish local tolls whenever it might be considered practicable to do so.

On this the Chamber of Commerce, after consultation with the Calcutta Wheat and Seeds Trade Association, expressed its approval of the immediate abolition of the terminal charge on wheat, but, as regards the local tolls, it saw no reason for departing from the position already indicated. It was admitted that considerable inconvenience was caused by the collection of these tolls, but that inconvenience might, it was said, be dealt with as a detail of management, and did not furnish any real and sound argument for throwing the cost of the up-keep of the bridge upon goods which did not pass over it. The Chamber saw no objection to the Act being amended in the sense suggested by the Port Commissioners, but it could only concur in the abolition of the local tolls on the understanding that the largest possible measure of relief was first afforded to goods which now bear a heavy terminal charge.

12. The whole subject then had the careful consideration of the Government of Bengal, and in view of the opinions expressed by the Chamber of Commerce, and the circumstances connected with the original imposition of the terminal charges, it was decided to allow matters to remain as they are for the present year. When the bridge debt is paid off, it will be obligatory on the Government to take steps to reduce the tolls to such a point that they will just suffice, and no more, to cover the annual charges for maintenance. The debt will be redeemed next year, and the Jubilee railway bridge at Hooghly will then have been open some time for traffic, and may have an important influence on the question.

13. On this decision being communicated to the Commissioners, they recommended that the proposal to exempt wheat from payment of the railway terminal charge should be sanctioned without reference to the other suggestions put forward, and this the Lieutenant-Governor has agreed to. Wheat will therefore be exempted from the first of April next.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Bridge Commissioners for information.

Ordered also that this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

S. T. TREVOR, Col., R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 26th March 1887.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Mar. 26, '87	Nil	Weather—seasonable; beginning to get warm. Harvesting of cold-weather crops continues. Common rice 22 to 28 seers per rupee. Public health generally good.
	2 Bankoora, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—hot with cool mornings. Pressing of sugarcane nearly over. Rain wanted. Cotton and <i>til</i> are suffering for want of moisture. Prices stationary. Chicken-pox still prevalent in Bishenpore sub-division; otherwise public health good.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—getting hot. Winter crops nearly harvested. Sugarcane-pressing continues. Prices stationary. Public health generally good.
	4 Midnapore, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable; but a little rain would be welcome. Prospects of <i>boro</i> crop slightly below the average. Public health good.
	5 Hooghly, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects good. Rain wanted. Public health good.
	Howrah, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Outturn of crops good.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24-Perghs., Mar. 29 '87	Nil	Weather—unsettled and cloudy. Harvesting of cold-weather crops over. Common rice 19 to 21½ seers per rupee. Public health generally good, but a few sporadic cases of cholera reported.
	7 Nuddes, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—cool during early part of week; much warmer during the last two days. Wheat and barley being harvested. Indigo and other crops on the ground promise fair. A few cases of cholera in Sudder sub-division.
	8 Khoolna, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—morning misty, day hot and cloudy. Rain wanted for ploughing lands. Public health good.
	9 Jessore, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—days hot and nights cool. Ploughing continues. Rain wanted. Cholera has appeared in the district.
RAJSHAHY DIVN.	10 Moorshedabad „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—cool for the time of year. <i>Rubbee</i> crops are being harvested. Sowings of <i>boro</i> paddy have commenced. Cholera reported from Jungipore; otherwise public health good.
	11 Dinagepore, Mar. 26, '87	Nil	Weather—seasonable, but east wind blowing at times. Land is being prepared for <i>bhadoi</i> rice and jute. Public health fair. Rice 22 to 30 seers per rupee.
	12 Rajshahye, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—days warm, nights cool. Reaping of spring crops proceeding. <i>Boro</i> paddy being sown. Lands being prepared for <i>aus</i> and <i>aman</i> . Public health fair.
	13 Rungpore, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—cool and breezy. Tobacco, wheat and <i>kalai</i> being cut. <i>Aus</i> , <i>cheena</i> and <i>kaon</i> being sown. Public health good.
	14 Bogra, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Ploughing for jute and <i>aus</i> still continues. Sowing going on. Public health fair.
	15 Pubna, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Average <i>rubbee</i> crop expected. Public health good.
	16 Darjeeling, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospect of crops good.
	17 Julpigoree, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—hotter; very dry; strong east winds prevail. Tobacco nearly all cut; not a very good crop in north; better in Boda and Julpigoree. Lands being prepared for <i>bhadoi</i> paddy and jute. Sugarcane is being planted. Small-pox has appeared in Alipore and cattle-disease is spreading there. A little cholera about.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca, Mar. 26, '87	Nil	Weather—warm and bright. Pulses being gathered. Ploughing for early rice and jute going on. Paddy being sown in low lands. Public health good.
	19 Furreedpore, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—fairly cool. <i>Rubbee</i> harvested with very fair outturn. Ploughing for rice in full progress. General health good.
	20 Backergunge, „ 25 „	Nil	Weather—days hot; nights comparatively cold. Winter crops promise well. Rain wanted. General health fair; but cholera prevails more or less throughout the district.
	21 Mymensingh, „ 25 „	Nil	Weather—becoming warmer; nights cool. Early rice and jute being sown. Prospects favourable.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22 Chittagong, Mar. 29, '87	1.17	Weather—hot. Lands being got ready for <i>aus</i> . Winter crops being harvested. Prices steady. Cholera in some parts; otherwise public health good.
	23 Noakholly „ 25 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Cultivation of <i>aus</i> progressing. <i>Rubbee</i> crops are being gathered; outturn fair.
	24 Tipperah „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable and dry. Prospects of crops fair.
	Chandpur „ „	0.10	
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—hot during day and cool at night. <i>Joom</i> cutting still continues. Tobacco and chillies doing well.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—days hot and nights cool. Lands being prepared for <i>aus</i> paddy. <i>Til</i> (oilseeds) being sown. Public health good.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIV.	26 Patna, Mar. 26, '87	Nil	Mornings cool; but days getting warm. Mango has suffered to some extent from late rain and storm. Reaping of <i>rubbee</i> crops is pushed on. Report of poppy favourable. Public health good.
	27 Gaya, " 26 "	Nil	Weather—hot and fair. <i>Rubbee</i> being harvested and opium being extracted. Fever reported from a few stations.
	28 Shahabad, " 26 "	Nil	Weather—hot during the day; cool in the morning and at night. Harvesting of <i>rubbee</i> crops continues. Planting of sugarcane has commenced. Loss to opium by the storm of 13th considerable; weather since favourable; drug of a good consistence expected. A few cases of cholera reported from an out-post in Bhabua. Public health generally fair. Prices stationary.
	29 Durbhanga, " 26 "	Nil	Mornings cool, but days getting warm. <i>Rubbee</i> harvest and collection of opium in progress. Paddy and <i>moong</i> being sown. Indigo sowings going on. Price of common rice averages 21 seers per rupee. Public health generally good.
	30 Mozufferpore, " 26 "	Nil	<i>Rubbee</i> harvest progressing satisfactorily. Gathering of opium nearly finished; an excellent outturn expected. Public health fair.
	31 Saran, " 26 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Rubbee</i> crops harvested; outturn favourable. Poppy doing well. Public health good.
BRADIPUR DIV.	32 Champaran, " 26 "	Nil	West wind, with hot days and cool mornings. <i>Rubbee</i> crops are being cut. Opium collection and indigo sowings in progress. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
	33 Monghyr, Mar. 26 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>rubbee</i> in progress. Sporadic cases of small-pox still reported from Begusarai; public health otherwise good.
	34 Bhagalpore, " 26 "	Nil	Weather—still fairly cool. <i>Rubbee</i> harvest has generally commenced. Sugarcane is being planted in south. Mango blossoms poor. Public health good.
	35 Purneah, " 26 "	Nil	Weather—still cool; getting warmer in the day. Everything promising well.
	36 Maldah, " 26 "	Nil	Weather—getting warmer, but still pleasant. Harvesting of wheat and barley has commenced; outturn likely to be more than average. Prices stationary. A few cases of cholera reported from Maldah thanah; public health otherwise good.
ORISSA DIV.	37 Southal Pergah, " 26 "	Nil	Weather—getting warmer daily, and westerly winds have commenced to blow. Harvesting of <i>rubbee</i> crops going on. <i>Mohwa</i> blossoms are also being gathered. General health good.
	38 Cuttack, Mar. 25 "	0.38	Weather—hot and cloudy; mornings foggy. <i>Dalua</i> rice in ear. Ploughing has commenced in some places. Public health generally good.
	39 Pooree, " 24 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Rain wanted for ploughing. <i>Dalua</i> crop is being harvested. Common rice 26 seers 10 chittacks per rupee in Sudder sub-division, and 22 seers 6 chittacks in Khorda sub-division. Cases of cholera reported.
CHOTA NAGPORE.	40 Balasore, " 25 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Ploughing has commenced in places. Prospects of crops good. A few isolated cases of cholera reported from the interior; otherwise public health good.
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
CHOTA NAGPORE.	41 Hazaribagh, Mar. 25, '87	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Rubbee</i> crops are being harvested with fair outturn. Collection of opium approaching completion. Public health good.
	42 Lohardugga, " 25 "	Nil	Weather—gradually getting hot. Harvesting of <i>rubbee</i> continues. Prices as before. General health good.
	43 Singbhoom, " 25 "	Nil	Weather—hot and dry; nights cool. No crops in ground. Prospects of <i>mohwa</i> good, but of mango poor. No more cholera reported.
	44 Warbhoom, " 26 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable; getting hotter daily. Prospects of crops good. Sugarcane, wheat, oats and barley being harvested; estimated outturn 12 to 14 avaras.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, REVENUE DEPT.;
The 29th March 1887.P. NOLAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.													
			AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.								
			Mean barometric height, 10 A.M.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest during week.	Date.	Lowest during week.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature of week.	Variation from normal mean of week.	Mean 10 A.M.
ORISSA.	Pooree	Gopalpore	29.882	29.932	—	SSW	161	86.2	24th Mar.	79.9	23rd Mar.	84.3	76.0	80.2	—	—
		False Point	29.925	29.947	+0.02	S	233	87.9	23rd, 24th Mar.	69.1	20th	86.6	72.3	79.4	-1.6	—
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29.857	29.939	+0.10	ESE	34	98.4	24th	71.8	20th	95.5	74.4	84.9	-1.0	—
	Balasore	Balasore	29.876	29.935	—	NE	28.5	90.4	22nd	68.9	24th	87.5	71.5	79.5	—	—
	South-West Midnapore	Saugor Island	29.921	29.947	+0.08	WSW	226	95.2	23rd	74.0	23rd	91.1	77.4	84.2	+2.1	—
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	South 24-Pergunnahs	Midnapore	29.786	29.936	—	N	80.9	90.3	25th	66.2	24th	94.8	69.5	82.2	—	—
	Howrah	Calcutta	29.916	29.937	+0.05	W	103	95.5	25th	67.2	20th, 23rd Mar.	92.2	69.5	80.9	-0.4	—
	Hooghly															
	Burdwan	Burdwan	29.836	29.937	+0.22	WNW	60.4	97.6	25th	61.9	25th	95.2	61.8	79.5	-3.4	—
	Bankoora	Bankoora	29.618	—	—	NW	26	97.1	25th	66.2	22nd, 24th Mar.	95.2	67.4	81.3	—	—
	Beerbhoom	Raneegunge	29.600	—	—	WNW	108.8	97.8	25th	64.5	22, 24, 25th Mar.	96.2	65.2	80.7	—	—
	West Burdwan															
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	29.837	29.924	+0.16	W	79.3	94.6	25th	60.2	23rd	92.3	63.1	77.7	-3.9	—
	Nuddea	Krishnaghur	29.829	—	—	WNW	88.9	96.0	25th	59.6	20th	93.8	61.7	77.8	—	—
	Jessore	Jessore	29.901	29.934	+0.13	SW	52.7	96.8	25th	63.5	19th, 20th Mar.	95.1	66.3	80.7	-1.7	—
EAST BENGAL.	Khoolna															
	Chittagong	Chittagong	29.870	29.961	0	SE	62	90.6	21st	66.5	20th	88.6	68.2	74.3	0	—
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagiri														
	Backergunge	Barrisal	29.914	29.926	—	SSW	75.1	92.3	25th Mar.	70.9	21st	90.6	72.0	81.3	—	—
	Noakholly	Noakholly	29.903	29.947	—	Westerly	21.3	90.0	21st	64.4	19th	88.6	68.7	73.7	—	—
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	29.839	—	—	SW	77.1	88.0	21st	59.8	20th, 21st Mar.	85.4	62.1	73.8	—	—
	Dacca	Dacca	29.905	29.927	+0.13	WSW	72	95.1	25th	63.9	19th, 20th Mar.	92.7	66.8	79.8	-1.3	—
	Tipperah	Commillah	29.900	29.946	—	SE	41.4	93.3	25th	68.8	23rd	90.9	71.7	81.3	—	—
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29.888	—	—	Calm, & Easterly	59.7	89.3	23rd	59.1	19, 21, 23rd Mar.	87.4	61.0	74.2	—	—
	Bogra	Bogra	29.834	29.898	—	Variable	34.5	93.7	25th	55.4	20th	91.3	58.6	75.0	—	—
NORTH BENGAL.	Pabna	Serajgunge	29.864	29.911	—	WSW	74.8	92.7	25th	53.5	20th	90.6	56.8	73.8	—	—
	Rajshahye	Rampore Beau-leah.	29.860	29.931	—	WSW	80.3	93.6	25th	57.7	20th	91.1	61.3	76.2	—	—
	Maldah	Maldah	29.745	—	—	Calm,	29.0	92.6	25th	53.1	21st	90.7	53.0	72.9	—	—
	Dinagopore	Dinagopore	29.785	29.907	—	WSW	65.0	91.6	23rd-25th Mar.	52.2	22nd	90.5	55.8	73.1	—	—
	Rangpore	Rangpore	29.788	29.915	—	E.S.W	92.3	89.7	24th, 25th Mar.	50.5	19th	88.7	55.0	71.9	—	—
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	29.651	29.923	—	E	93.9	86.9	24th, 25th Mar.	55.9	20th	85.6	59.8	72.7	—	—
	Cooch Behar															
	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling	22.978	—	-0.26	N	105.3	56.6	20th	39.7	20th	54.4	41.1	47.8	-5.0	—
	Purneah	Purneah	29.793	29.923	+0.13	Calm, N	65.3	91.2	25th	50.8	21st	89.6	54.8	72.2	-6.0	—
	North Bhagulpore															
NORTH BHAR.	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore														
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	29.740	29.911	+0.15	WSW	138	90.2	25th Mar.	56.6	20th	83.7	58.6	73.6	-3.9	—
	Chumparun	Motihari	29.660	29.892	—	W.S.E	194.7	91.5	25th	48.8	21st	89.2	52.3	70.8	—	—
	Sarun	Chupra	29.711	—	—	WNW	175.7	93.5	25th	—	—	90.9	—	—	—	—
		Dehree	29.577	29.932	—	W.W.NW	3.7.0	89.4	24th	63.0	25th	88.0	67.7	77.8	—	—
	Shahabad	Buxar	29.6.0	29.924	—	WNW	210.3	92.4	25th	55.9	19th	89.8	61.3	75.5	—	—
		Arrah	29.702	29.901	—	WNW	145.3	95.9	25th	56.8	19th	92.2	59.2	75.7	—	—
	Gya	Gya	29.533	29.911	+0.05	W	145.4	96.3	25th	61.5	19th	93.1	67.8	80.4	1.2	—
	Patna	Bankipore	29.735	29.921	+0.11	W.NW	81.7	94.4	25th	57.7	20th	91.7	61.5	76.6	-2.8	—
	South Bhagulpore															
SOUTH BHAR.	Monghyr	Bhagulpore	29.738	29.902	—	W	127	93.4	24th	57.5	20th	91.1	59.6	75.4	—	—
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Doomka	29.406	—	—	NW	61.3	95.6	25th	60.0	20th	93.6	62.3	78.1	—	—
	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27.931	29.934	+0.03	WNW	249.3	90.5	25th	60.3	19th	87.8	63.3	75.6	-2.7	—
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	27.797	29.915	—	NNW	180.5	90.9	22nd 25th	58.7	19th	88.2	61.9	75.0	—	—
	Manbhoom															
CHUTTA NAGPUR.	Singbhoom	Chyabassa	29.168	—	—	orth-erly	43.1	99.0	25th	63.1	23rd	96.2	67.9	82.1	—	—

Explanation. - Summary. - The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the same period for the past years. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The normal means of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-divisional stations for the period in question during the same period are the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-divisional stations for the period in question during the same period. A rainy day is one on which at least hundredth of an inch fell.

* Means for 5 days

the week ending Friday, the 25th March 1887.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.													Representative station.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.
RAINFALL.															
Of week.		Since 1st of month.			Since 15th May 1886.			Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.						
Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.								
0.3	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore	Pooree	ORISSA.		
3.9	Nil	Nil	0.19	0.09	0.70	—0.61	61.53	57.51	+4.02	0.0	0.5	False Point		Cuttack	
2.1	0.47	0.27	0.24	1.32	0.92	+0.40	65.29	53.43	+11.86	0.8	0.5	Cuttack		Cuttack	
0.4	Nil	Nil	0.34	0.78	0.96	—0.18	58.62	55.89	+2.82	0.0	0.6	Balasore		Balasore	
2.4	Nil	Nil	0.11	0.22	0.81	—0.59	52.40	65.28	—12.88	0.0	0.3	Saugor Island	South-West Midnapore	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	
0.9	Nil	Nil	0.16	0.92	1.36	—0.44	47.49	54.39	—6.90	0.0	0.3	Midnapore	Midnapore		
0.1	Nil	Nil	0.12	0.12	1.11	—0.99	57.35	54.41	+2.94	0.0	0.5	Calcutta	Howrah		
0.3	Nil	Nil	0.07	Nil	0.95	—0.95	53.07	48.41	+4.66	0.0	0.4	Burdwan	Burdwan		
0	Nil	Nil	0.13	0.08	0.88	—0.80	53.20	53.79	—0.59	0.0	0.5	Bankoora	Bankoora	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	
0	Nil	Nil	0.04	0.46	0.43	+0.03	67.13	53.27	+13.86	0.0	0.3	Raneegunge	Beerbhoom		
0	Nil	Nil	0.07	1.51	0.47	+1.04	61.99	50.33	+11.66	0.0	0.3	Berhampore	Moorshedabad		
0.6	Nil	Nil	0.25	0.67	1.10	—0.43	55.93	51.33	+4.60	0.0	0.5	Krishnaghur	Nuddea		
0.1	Nil	Nil	0.37	0.33	1.48	—1.15	59.77	56.23	+3.54	0.0	0.7	Jessore	Jessore	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	
3.3	Nil	Nil	0.25	3.07	1.39	+1.68	132.31	115.85	+16.46	0.0	0.5	Chittagong	Chittagong		
0	Nil	Nil	0.54	4.04	1.92	+2.12	96.46	85.20	+11.26	0.0	0.8	Demagiri	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
0	Nil	Nil	0.28	0.71	1.49	—0.78	78.51	80.61	—2.10	0.0	0.8	Barrisal	Backergunge		
0.1	Nil	Nil	0.32	5.40	2.10	+3.30	123.38	112.12	+11.26	0.0	0.8	Noakholly	Noakholly	SOUTH BENGAL.	
0	Nil	Nil	0.45	0.84	1.97	—1.13	61.50	59.30	+2.20	0.0	0.8	Furreedpore	Furreedpore		
0	Nil	Nil	0.41	1.28	1.55	—0.27	78.24	61.25	+16.99	0.0	0.7	Dacca	Dacca		
1.1	Nil	Nil	0.90	3.82	2.77	+1.05	81.31	74.86	+6.45	0.0	1.2	Commillah	Tipperah		
1.9	Nil	Nil	0.48	2.30	1.30	+1.00	70.08	60.80	+9.28	0.0	0.9	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	SOUTH BENGAL.	
0	Nil	Nil	0.29	2.60	0.55	+2.05	69.02	57.73	+11.29	0.0	0.6	Bogra	Bogra		
0	Nil	Nil	0.24	3.09	0.80	+2.29	62.55	55.54	+7.01	0.0	0.6	Serajgunge	Pubna		
0	Nil	Nil	0.18	1.28	0.49	+0.79	61.04	55.23	+5.82	0.0	0.4	Rampore Beaulah	Rajshahye		
0	Nil	Nil	0.14	0.10	0.39	—0.29	62.83	54.55	+8.28	0.0	0.3	Maldah	Maldah	SOUTH BENGAL.	
0	Nil	Nil	0.13	0.30	0.36	—0.06	74.38	54.56	+19.82	0.0	0.3	Dinapore	Dinapore		
0	Nil	Nil	0.49	0.56	1.05	—0.49	74.39	74.94	—0.55	0.0	0.8	Rungpore	Rungpore		
0	Nil	Nil	0.76	0.75	1.21	—0.46	110.55	112.20	—1.65	0.0	0.9	Julpigoree	Julpigoree		
3.4	Nil	Nil	0.53	0.79	1.11	—0.32	142.38	118.83	+23.55	0.0	1.1	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Hill Districts	SOUTH BENGAL.	
0	Nil	Nil	0.08	0.08	0.32	—0.24	80.23	57.59	+22.64	0.0	0.3	Purneah	Purneah		
0	Nil	Nil	0.09	0.08	0.39	—0.31	61.19	42.96	+18.23	0.0	0.2	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore		
0	Nil	Nil	0.04	0.03	0.26	—0.23	63.16	43.85	+19.31	0.0	0.1	Durbhunga	Durbhunga		
0.3	Nil	Nil	0.03	0.01	0.23	—0.22	62.04	46.29	+15.75	0.0	0.1	Motihari	Chumpran	SOUTH BENGAL.	
0	Nil	Nil	0.02	0.12	0.15	—0.03	63.05	42.17	+20.88	0.0	0.1	Chupra	Sarun		
0	Nil	Nil	0.05	0.22	0.24	—0.02	56.54	40.21	+16.33	0.0	0.2	Buxar	Shahabad		
0	Nil	Nil	0.07	0.09	0.36	—0.27	65.90	40.97	+24.93	0.0	0.3	Gya	Gya		
0	Nil	Nil	0.06	0.54	0.24	+0.30	61.53	41.06	+20.47	0.0	0.2	Bankipore	Patna	SOUTH BENGAL.	
0	Nil	Nil	0.05	0.37	0.29	+0.08	61.27	42.95	+18.32	0.0	0.1	Bhagulpore	South Bhagulpore		
0	Nil	Nil	0.11	0.35	0.47	—0.12	71.75	49.99	+21.85	0.0	0.2	Doomka	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
0.3	Nil	Nil	0.09	0.02	0.90	—0.84	58.79	51.42	+7.37	0.0	0.3	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh		
0	Nil	Nil	0.12	0.03	0.80	—0.75	50.38	49.02	+1.36	0.0	0.4	Ranchee	Lohardugga	SOUTH BENGAL.	
0	Nil	Nil	0.10	Nil	1.05	—1.05	43.81	53.92	—10.11	0.0	0.2	Chyebassa	Manbhoom		

The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater.
 The means of the district are the numerical averages of the rainfall return received in the district, i.e., from the total rainfall at the sub-divisional.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 25th of March 1887.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL.		Total rain-fall since 1st of month.	Average total rain-fall from 1st of month.	Total rain-fall since 15th May 1886.	Average rain-fall from 1st of May to date.
			Saturday, 19th March.	Sunday, 20th March.	Monday, 21st March.	Tuesday, 22nd March.	Wednesday, 23rd March.	Thursday, 24th March.	Friday, 25th March.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.				
ORISSA	Pooree	Pooree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.12	0.42	55.01	53.00
		Khurda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.24	0.69	66.30	58.00
		Banpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.84	61.57	61.00
		False Point	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.83	58.08	60.00
		Gop	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	60.09	60.00
		Pipli	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	60.09	60.00
	Cuttack	Jagatsingapore	0.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.60	1.30	0.69	69.66	59.00
		Banki	0.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.38	1.50	1.32	62.32	51.00
		Cuttack	.....	0.32	0.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0.38	1.09	0.94	74.99	57.00
		Kendrapara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.56	0.71	55.42	54.00
		Jaipore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.55	0.92	64.60	54.00
		Dharmasalla	1.22	0.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1.26	1.81	?	64.26	54.00
		Saltore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
	Balasore	Chandbali	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.10	0.99	55.01	50.00
		Bhuddruck	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.00	0.84	58.34	54.00
		Sorah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.31	1.26	59.04	54.00
		Balasore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.11	1.00	62.84	54.00
		Jellsore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.95	0.82	62.34	54.00
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Midnapore	Baripodda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.25	0.88	54.01	50.00
		Contai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.66	0.61	42.25	61.00
		Saugor Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.67	61.80	60.00
		Tatalook	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.10	1.54	46.20	54.00
		Midnapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.85	1.28	44.82	51.00
		Ghattal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.80	1.22	51.44	57.00
		Devog	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	39.48	?
		Heria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	47.47	?
		Bhagwanpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	45.50	?
		Garbeta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.20	?	49.76	?
	24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Har- bour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.13	52.07	62.00
		Canning Town	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.66	?	59.46	58.00
		Alipore Jail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.11	1.29	58.94	58.00
		Barrackpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.25	1.25	55.33	51.00
		Dum-Dum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.16	53.41	54.00
	Howrah	Baraset	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.06	58.94	52.00
		Buseerhat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.40	60.40	56.00
		Howrah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.96	1.16	51.99	53.00
		Mohesreka (Ooloberiah.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.47	0.82	55.16	52.00
		Hooghly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.18	0.81	57.45	52.00
	Burdwan	Serampore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.91	1.06	54.92	52.00
		Hooghly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.95	61.52	56.00
		Jehanabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
		Culna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.03	52.98	40.00
		Burdwan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.08	57.42	49.00
	Bankoora	Chitwa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.73	48.80	40.00
		Raneegunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.56	0.56	60.57	48.00
		Mankur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	62.76	?
		Bankoora	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.25	51.83	53.00
		Bishenpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.98	50.48	51.00
	Beerbhoom	Maliara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.61	58.60	49.00
		Khatra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.30	0.73	61.04	58.00
		Indas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	49.28	?
		Kotalpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	43.71	?
		Anda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	39.20	?
	Nuddea	Gangajalghati	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	50.85	?
		Kaipore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.05	?	56.93	?
		Sonamukhi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	37.39	?
		Bh. Soory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.99	0.50	68.08	54.00
		Hetampore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.27	60.77	50.00
	Khoolna	Rampore Haut	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.75	0.39	67.02	51.00
		Bolpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	64.66	?
		Ranaghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.35	1.65	50.83	40.00
		Kishnaghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.85	40.98	47.00
		Chocadanga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.58	1.13	53.24	53.00
	Jessore	Meherpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.25	1.22	54.99	40.00
		Kooshtea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.16	1.22	58.70	50.00
		Satkira	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.66	57.37	58.00
		Bagirhat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.27	77.10	64.00
		Khoolna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.37	47.85	58.00
	Moorshedabad	Narail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.20	1.44	52.61	49.00
		Jessore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.80	55.73	50.00
		Jhemidah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.79	1.64	61.70	56.00
		Magoorah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.61	1.37	63.32	51.00
		Bongong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.23	51.48	45.00
EAST BENGAL.	Chittagong	Kandi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.40	0.33	54.19	51.00
		Berhampore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.53	0.90	59.72	52.00
		Lalbagh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	2.16	0.40	63.78	47.00
		Azimungo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.52	0.45	61.27	51.00
		Jungipore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.14	0.44	69.74	48.00
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Lalgola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.24	0.54	60.25	50.00
		Akhrganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.30	?	?	?
		Cox's Bazar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.92	1.52	136.13	130.00
		Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	4.57	1.45	128.40	95.00
		Kutubdia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	2.22	?	121.31	?
	Backergunge	Natkanya	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.69	?	118.65	?
		Rangamati	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	5.18	1.92	104.25	87.00
		Ruma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	2.89	1.92	88.00	81.00
		Patuakhally	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.35	1.10	82.84	80.00
		Perozepore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.13	1.15	78.71	72.00
	Bhola	Burrisal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.92	2.01	64.81	51.00
		Bhola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.46	1.67	88.20	84.00

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 25th of March 1887—contd.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.						TOTAL		Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1886.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
			Saturday, 19th March.	Sunday, 20th March.	Monday, 21st March.	Tuesday, 22nd March.	Wednesday, 23rd March.	Thursday, 24th March.	Friday, 25th March.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall week.			
WEST BENGAL—continued.	Noakhally	Gournaddi	0.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	0.35	0.85	?	65.22
		Bauphal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	0.70	0.70	?	85.91
		Noakhally	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.32	2.52	114.06
		Fenny	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	9.46	1.64	132.72
		Harishpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.99	?	110.87
	Furzedpore	Ramganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.43	?	144.56
		Madaripore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.46	2.23	95.12
		Furzedpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.67	2.16	68.55
	Dacca	Goalundo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.39	1.51	60.10
		Munshigunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.98	2.86	59.37
		Dacca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.81	2.12	61.93
		Narainkunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.95	0.33	58.82
		Manickunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.36	0.85	60.21
	Hill Tipperah	Joydebpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	4.10	?	52.79
		Agartala	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	4.69	3.10	74.63
		Comilla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	4.27	2.59	70.35
		Chandpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.40	2.19	90.11
		Brahmunberia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	5.92	3.32	88.95
	Mymensingh	Ramchandrapore.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	4.13	?	71.81
		Nasirnagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	6.05	?	70.04
		Daudkandi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.15	?	?
		Kasba	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.81	?	6.33
		Laksham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.60	?	74.00
	Pubna	Kishoregunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	2.45	2.16	71.07
		Atia (Tangail)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.70	0.99	91.18
		Mymensingh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	4.50	1.41	?
		Jamulpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	2.13	1.66	77.13
		Netrokona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.16	0.81	56.49
	Bogra	Subornakhaty	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	2.79	?	73.50
		Durgapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.70	?	63.55
		Dewanganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	2.73	?	70.71
		Pubna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3.85	1.00	47.93
		Seraigunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	2.32	0.76	?
	Najshabye	Sherpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3.81	0.80	65.53
		Nowkhilla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3.46	0.48	69.56
		Bogra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	2.21	0.47	55.11
		Panchbibi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.92	0.42	68.39
		Beaulah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.47	0.41	61.31
	Maldah	Natore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.10	0.67	54.01
		Nowrong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	2.54	?	63.45
		Lalpor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.33	?	58.61
		Manda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	72.56
		Maldah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.08	0.56	63.24
	Dinapore	Chanchal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.12	0.22	56.98
		Gajol	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.13	?	72.40
		Sibganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.39	?	53.24
		Mohadebpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.49	0.24	68.01
		Churamon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.63	0.29	65.41
	Rangpore	Raigunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.22	0.33	78.87
		Dinapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.05	0.84	66.39
		Baloorghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.69	0.16	90.74
		Bhawanigundi (Gyabanda)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.30	1.03	72.82
		Rangpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.35	1.03	62.81
	Jalpaigore	Kurigram	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.32	1.17	50.05
		Bagdogra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.49	0.90	61.14
		(Niphamat)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.31	?	84.40
		Ultipore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.31	?	65.40
		Jalpaigore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.33	?
	Cooch Behar	Alipore Doar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.26	?	127.87
		Kallacotta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.31	?	137.06
		Debiganj		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.03	?	99.69
		Dinhatia		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.05	1.09	?
		Cooch Behar		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.34	1.23	83.34
	Darjeeling Hill.	Mekligunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	2.09	0.67	97.25
		Matabhanga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.40	1.72	108.69
		Buxa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.81	1.86	117.10
		Siliguri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.43	1.15	114.85
		Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.35	1.03	194.70
	North Bham	Kalimpong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.35	1.03	88.09
		Kissengunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.30	0.42	117.91
		Arrareah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.38	74.98
		Purneah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.03	0.30	198.22
		Gondwara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	91.45
	North Bhugl-pore.	Balarampore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	62.55
		Matiari	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.13	?	80.58
		Kaliganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?
		Madanpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.24	?	79.95
		Sooool	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.08	0.25	?
	Durbhanga	Protoganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.46	?	40.33
		Tajpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.22	58.58
		Durbhanga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.08	0.21	72.59
		Madhubani	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.26	74.17
		Rahera	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.10	?	57.39
	Mozufferpore	Koshera	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	57.92
		Sitamarhi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.63	0.68	68.25
		Mozufferpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.29	0.26	70.09
		Hajipore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.25	55.84
		Para	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.04	?	41.98
	Unumparan	Mahua	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	40.20
		Sinhar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	59.73
		Pargi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.05	?	31.10
		Motuari	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.01	0.34	55.00
		Bettiah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.31	?	59.27
	Burhura	Bagahi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.05	?	58.34
		Burhura	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	53.95
		Burhura	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	40.22

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 25th of March 1887—concl.

Met. observations District.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL							TOTAL.		Total rain- fall since 1st of month.	Average total rain- fall from 1st of month.	Total rain- fall since 15th May, 1886.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.
			Saturday, 19th March.	Sunday, 20th March.	Monday, 21st March.	Tuesday, 22nd March.	Wednesday, 23rd March.	Thursday, 24th March.	Friday, 25th March.	Number of rainy days.	of rainfall week.				
NORTH BEHAR —concluded.	SARNE	Gopalgunge ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.05	59.95	42.67
		Sewan ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.15	60.06	44.13
SOUTH BEHAR	Shahabad	Chudrah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.21	60.13	39.81
		Buzar ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.56	59.44	38.86
		Dohree ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	51.05	?
		Bhuboosh ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.61	53.06	41.75
		Sasseram ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.24	53.67	40.97
		Arrah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.70	68.94	39.37
		Mohania ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	28.30	?
	Gya	Aurungabad ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.36	60.84	42.40
		Gya ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.31	60.98	41.97
		Nowadah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.02	60.35	39.61
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.35	64.44	39.77
		Arwal ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	54.18	?
		Daudnagar ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	54.16	?
		Sherghati ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	60.25	?
		Rajauli ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
		Pakri Barawan ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.35	68.97	?
	Patna	Patna ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.14	65.82	41.30
		Dinapore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.30	72.10	40.27
		Behar ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.50	57.42	42.34
		Barra ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.20	51.43	40.30
		Bickram ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
		Hilsa ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.50	?	?
	Munghyr	Begooesri ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.33	62.42	39.83
		Munghyr ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.27	60.87	40.08
		Jamui ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.74	60.62	43.38
		Gogri ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	55.01	?
		Sheikpura ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	63.16	?
	South Bhagal- pore.	Bhagulpore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.20	65.08	41.84
		Banks ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.91	61.35	44.17
		Kolgong ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	62.08	?
	Sonthal Per- gunnahs.	Rajmahal ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.05	60.45	49.55
		Godda ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.00	60.30	45.02
		Pakour ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.82	58.54	50.86
		Nya Doonka ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.21	72.18	51.35
		Deognur ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	61.34	50.86
		Jamtara ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.04	68.34	48.48
		Simra ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.05	56.99	?
		Nanihat ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
CHUTTA NAG- PUR.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.71	60.99	48.41
		(Giridi) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.08	58.73	48.96
		Hazaribagh ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.26	53.94	47.56
		Semuguram ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.90	58.56	48.28
		Manuul Hills ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.29	62.80	64.25
		Jhoomrah Hills ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	69.58	?
		Barhi ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	69.75	?
		Chutra ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	69.55	?
		Karagdeha ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	65.59	?
		Kamphur ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	61.28	?
		Katohi ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.99	54.15	53.89
		Pankow ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.65	51.22	45.39
		Sili ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.04	47.79	?
		Batumat ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	51.06	?
		Hosseinabad ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
		Garwah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	64.48	?
	Singbhoom	Chyemasa ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.05	43.81	53.82
		Chakradhar- pore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	57.05	?
		Ghatsilla ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.20	58.79	?
		Baharagura ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	46.28	?
	Manbhoom	Purulia ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.15	48.18	51.51
		Govinapore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.63	49.90	47.03
		Kaghunath- pore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	61.80	?
		Barrabhoom ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.40	37.96	?
		Jhalda ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.28	?	?
		Chas ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	59.26	?

Explanation.—In cases where no rain has fallen, if the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA, the 29th March 1887.

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, THE 25TH OF
MARCH 1887.**

THE weather throughout the province during the past week was fine and skies clear, and was hence characterized by the absence of any disturbance. During the previous week a series of thunderstorms occurred, after which fine clear dry weather set in, with unusually low temperature. At the commencement of the week under review dry land winds (from the north or west) extended to every part of the province, excepting the most easterly districts of East Bengal. Very low humidities were hence registered in Central and South Bengal. The humidity at Dacca, for example, on the 21st, was only 28 per cent., the normal humidity during the latter part of March being 63 per cent. The peculiar features at this time, viz., unusual coolness and dryness of the air, appear to have been an effect of actions in the hills of Northern Bengal, as they were most marked in the immediate neighbourhood of the hills in North Bengal, and to a slightly less extent in North Behar. The minimum temperature on the 19th, 20th and 21st in those districts was from 10° to 15° below the normal. During this interval of very cool weather in Bengal and Behar, a few showers fell in Orissa, the only rain which was received during the week. The land winds in Bengal commenced to diminish in force and to retreat westwards on the 21st. Southerly winds gradually set in over the coast districts of South-West Bengal; and the humidity and temperature of the air increased, at first slowly, and afterwards (on the last two days of the week) somewhat rapidly. The conditions in Behar and Chutia Nagpur, however, remained unchanged. Dry westerly winds continued during the whole week, and remarkably low humidities were registered in South Behar and Chutia Nagpur, and the adjacent districts of South-West Bengal, such as in fact rarely occur, except in May, the hottest and driest month of the year in Behar and Chutia Nagpur. For example, the average 10 A.M. humidity at Hazaribagh for the week was 11 per cent., and the lowest 7 per cent. The normal average 10 A.M. humidity at that station in the middle of March is 29 per cent. The average 10 A.M. humidity at Dehree from the 21st to the 24th was 7 per cent, the lowest being 5 per cent. Hence the pronounced features of the weather during the past week were diminished temperature, especially at night, and unusual dryness of the air. The setting in of southerly winds during the latter part of the week began to initiate a series of changes such as usually terminate in disturbed weather, and thunder-storms or nor-westers in Bengal.

The movements of the barometer were very small. The total range of its movement during the week varied from .03" to .1" in different parts of the province. The mean pressure of the week was slightly in excess of the normal pressure, the amount of the excess varying from nil at Chittagong to .022" at Burdwan and .033 at Hazaribagh. The abnormal character of the weather in the hills of Northern Bengal during the past week is shown by the fact that, whilst pressure was in excess at all the plain stations, it was .026" in defect at Darjeeling.

A remarkable feature of the week was the unusual coolness of the air. The mean temperature of the week was 5° below the normal temperature in North Behar (and probably North Bengal), 2.7° below it in Chutia Nagpur, 2° in South Behar, 1½° in South-West Bengal and Orissa, and 1° in East Bengal. The day or maximum temperature was slightly above the average in South and East Bengal, but was from 2° to 5° below in the remainder of the province, the deficiency being most marked at Darjeeling. The night temperature was below the average at all stations except Cuttack. The deficiency was largest in amount in Central and North Bengal and in North Behar, where the average defect for the week ranged from 5° to 8°. As already stated, the night temperature in the sub-mountain districts of North Bengal and Behar during the early part of the week was from 10° to 15° below the normal. The following table gives temperature data for eight representative stations:—

Table showing the excess or defect of the actual temperature from the normal for the week ending 25th March 1887.

	Normal mean maximum temperature for the week ending 25th March 1887.	Actual mean maximum temperature for the week ending 25th March 1887.	Variation of actual from normal.	Normal mean minimum temperature for the week ending 25th March 1887.	Actual mean minimum temperature for the week ending 25th March 1887.	Variation of actual from normal.	Normal mean daily temperature for the week ending 25th March 1887.	Actual mean daily temperature for the week ending 25th March 1887.	Variation of actual from normal.
Cuttack	97.8	95.5	-2.3	73.9	74.4	+0.5	85.9	84.9	-1.0
Calcutta	91.5	92.2	+0.7	71.1	69.5	-1.6	81.3	80.9	-0.4
Burdwan	95.2	95.2	0	70.6	69.8	-0.8	83.9	79.5	-4.4
Dacca	91.8	92.7	+0.9	70.3	66.8	-3.5	81.1	79.8	-1.3
Purneah	93.8	89.6	-4.2	69.5	64.8	-4.7	78.2	72.2	-6.0
Patna	94.3	91.7	-2.6	64.5	61.5	-3.0	79.4	76.6	-2.8
Hazaribagh	91.1	87.8	-3.3	65.5	63.3	-2.2	78.3	75.6	-2.7
Darjeeling	59.7	54.4	-5.3	45.8	41.1	-4.7	52.8	47.8	-5.0

The second feature of the week, viz. the remarkable dryness of the air, is illustrated by the following data:—

			Lowest 10 A. M. humidity during week.	Average 10 A. M. humidity of week.	Normal 10 A. M. humidity, March.
Dacca	...	...	28	46	63
Jessore	...	...	25	36	63
Rungpore	...	...	24	42	59
Dinagepore	...	...	22	27	45
Purneah	...	...	29	36	48
Motihari	...	...	27	36	46
Patna	...	...	24	31	40
Buxar	...	...	14	19	36
Dehree	...	...	5	18	37
Hazaribagh	...	...	7	11	29

No rain fell during the week except a few light showers on the 19th, 20th and 21st in Orissa, which gave it an average of nearly a tenth of an inch. East and North Bengal and South Behar have received average rainfalls since the 1st of the month slightly in excess of the normal, but in other divisions the rainfall of the month up to date is considerably below the average.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Friday, the 25th of March 1887:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.								
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 15th May 1886.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	98.4	68.9	88.5	73.5	81.0	-1.3	0.09	0.27	-0.18	0.3	0.6	-0.3	0.60	0.87	62.05	65.39
South-West Bengal	99.3	59.6	94.0	67.1	80.6	-1.5	Nil	0.16	-0.16	0.0	0.4	-0.4	0.49	0.99	57.43	64.01
East Bengal	95.1	59.1	89.1	67.2	78.2	-0.7	Nil	0.47	-0.47	0.0	0.9	-0.9	2.39	1.78	84.22	77.67
North Bengal	93.7	50.5	89.8	57.5	73.7	-	Nil	0.36	-0.36	0.0	0.6	-0.6	1.12	0.72	78.22	70.65
North Behar	93.5	48.8*	89.2*	55.2*	72.2*	-5.0*	Nil	0.06	-0.06	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.07	0.29	67.97	47.96
South Behar	96.3	55.9	91.4	62.8	77.1	-2.0	Nil	0.07	-0.07	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.34	0.33	64.05	43.38
Chutia Nagpur	90.5	58.7†	88.0†	62.6†	75.3†	-2.7†	Nil	0.10	-0.10	0.0	0.3	-0.3	0.03	0.90	53.95	50.68

* Chupra not included.

† Chyebassa not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;

The 29th March 1887.

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 20th to 26th March 1887.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1887.		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Mar.	20th	146.8	9.8	29.860	79.5	92.1	24.9	67.2	66.9	0.494	58.6	54	NW and WNW ...	77	Nil	Clear, <i>P.</i>
"	21st	147.5	9.8	.848	80.5	93.1	24.9	68.2	69.6	.581	63.2	61	WSW and W ...	113	"	Chiefly clear, <i>P., =.</i>
"	22nd	150.3	9.9	.827	81.2	93.0	20.7	72.3	68.8	.548	61.5	57	WNW and NW by W.	116	"	Clear, <i>=, P.</i>
"	23rd	151.0	8.6	.817	80.2	93.2	25.8	67.4	67.5	.507	59.4	56	NW and WNW ...	118	"	Clear, <i>=, P.</i>
"	24th	150.7	9.0	.820	80.7	95.4	27.2	68.2	68.3	.532	60.7	58	SW and W ...	116	"	Chiefly clear, <i>=, P.</i>
"	25th	152.5	9.9	.826	82.7	94.0	22.7	71.3	73.7	.714	69.2	68	SSW and variable ...	142	"	Chiefly cloudy, <i>P.</i>
"	26th	144.8	3.8	.801	78.4	90.5	16.3	74.2	72.4	.716	69.2	74	S-W and S ...	187	0.15	Chiefly cloudy, <i>O, S, d, K.</i>

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.828
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hours.
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84.9
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80.5
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82.7
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.2
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95.4
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miles.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
The highest pressure of wind on one square foot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lbs.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	%
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
The total fall of rain from 20th to 26th March 1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inches.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15
The total fall from 1st January to 26th March 1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.28
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.75
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.69

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

O overcast, g gloomy, d drizzling rain, K thunder-storm, Δ dew, \equiv fog.

HENRY F. BLANFORD.

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 28th March 1887.

**Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,
Chowringhee, from 20th to 26th March 1887.**

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				Mean wet bulb.	HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1887.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
March	20th	80.3	94.8	27.1	67.7	65.7	.418	54.0	43	Nil.
"	21st	80.9	95.4	26.5	68.9	68.7	.549	61.8	51	"
"	22nd	82.7	95.2	22.6	72.6	65.9	.414	53.8	39	"
"	23rd	81.5	95.5	27.1	68.4	66.0	.433	54.9	40	"
"	24th	81.9	97.2	28.3	68.9	66.9	.460	56.6	58	"
"	25th	82.6	96.8	24.5	72.3	72.3	.602	64.2	59	"
"	26th	80.6	92.0	17.2	74.8	75.1	.798	72.5	76	"

The mean temperature of the seven days ...

The extreme variation of temperature ...

The maximum temperature ...

The mean relative humidity ...

The total fall of rain from 20th to 26th March 1887 ...

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;

The 28th March 1887.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

MEMORANDUM.

FROM the annexed table, exhibiting the vital statistics of the principal Municipalities in Bengal for the week ending 12th March 1887, it appears :—

1. That births and deaths were registered in these Municipalities at the rates, respectively, of 18·6 and 24 per 1,000 of population, against very nearly the same proportions, viz. 18·5 and 23·8 per 1,000, respectively, during the preceding week ending 5th March.

2. That in the following Municipalities, births and deaths were reported to have been recorded at the highest rates :—

<i>Births.</i>			<i>Deaths.</i>		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Comillah	...	57·8	Poori	...	107·0
Beaulah	...	52·5	Suburbs of Calcutta	...	44·1
Utterpara	...	37·7	Gya	...	43·0
Serampore	...	31·4	Utterpara	...	37·7
			Comillah	...	30·8

3. That the mortality from the specific death-causes stood as follows, in comparison with the similar information for the preceding week :—

				Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
				12th March 1887.	5th March 1887.
Cholera	...	...	...	5·2	4·3
Small-pox	...	...	...	1	2
Fever	...	...	...	9·1	9·0
Bowel-complaints	...	...	...	2·6	3·6
Injury	...	...	...	4	4
Other causes	...	...	...	6·6	6·3

The only noticeable point apparent from the above figures is that there was an increase of fatal results from cholera with a diminution in that from bowel-complaints.

4. That of the abovementioned diseases, cholera and the diseases recorded under the head of "Other causes" were notably fatal to life in the following Municipalities, the rest of the death-causes not exhibiting noticeable local variations :—

<i>Cholera.</i>			<i>Other causes.</i>		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Poori	...	77·6	Comillah	...	15·4
Suburbs of Calcutta	...	13·9	Midnapore	...	12·4
Gya	...	8·9	Gya	...	12·3
Howrah	...	3·4	Mozufferpore	...	12·2
			Poori	...	10·5
			Bhagulpore	...	10·0

5. That the death-rates in relation to *Sex*, *Class* and *Age*, were returned at the rates indicated below :—

<i>According to Sex.</i>			<i>According to Class.</i>			<i>According to Age.</i>		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Males	...	25·0	Christians	...	47·8	Under 1 year	...	140·6
Females	...	22·8	Hindus	...	24·4	1 and under 5 years	...	23·7
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	124		Mahomedans	...	22·6	5 " " 10 "	...	10·7
						10 " " 15 "	...	8·1
						15 " " 20 "	...	19·9
						20 " " 30 "	...	17·8
						30 " " 40 "	...	17·3
						40 " " 50 "	...	18·4
						50 " " 60 "	...	44·2
						60 years and upwards	...	59·8

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 28th March 1887.

Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the Principal Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 12th March 1887.

[illegible]

DISTRICTS.		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—										Age.										Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum.												
		Deaths among—					Deaths.					Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum.										Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum.												
		RATIOS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.					DEATHS.					RATIOS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.										RATIOS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.												
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R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,
The 28th March 1887.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

CALCUTTA AND EASTERN CANALS.

Statement showing Quantities of Goods carried during the month of February 1887.

Number of boats or rafts.	DESCRIPTION.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.				PRIVATE.	
		Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Up.	Down.	Total.	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.
1,985	1. Grain ...	38,228	.....	38,228	26,55,770	38,228	26,55,770
7	2. Cotton ...	129	.....	129	65,106	129	65,106
19	3. Oilseeds ..	456	13	469	46,219	469	46,219
438	4. Salt ...	457	6,673	7,130	5,98,950	7,130	5,98,950
.....	5. Piece-goods ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	6. Metal ...	18	123	141	28,025	141	28,025
130	7. Building materials	3,037	86	3,123	47,183	3,123	47,183
2,041	8. Miscellaneous* ...	15,596	1,037	16,633	16,41,137	16,633	16,41,137
764	9. Fuel ...	14,246	3,694	17,940	1,61,162	17,940	1,61,162
.....	10. Timber ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11. Bamboos ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,396	12. Total ...	72,167	11,626	83,793	52,43,552	83,793	52,43,552
8,625	13. Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	86,537	66,79,106	86,537	66,79,106
		Up.	Down.	Total.			
14.	Total number of boats plying cargo ... No.	4,671	725	5,396	Total tollage of month— 24 + 25 + 26 ...		
14a.	Ditto empty ditto ...	.....	.....	3,864	Total tollage of same month last year ...		
15.	Total number of boats plying passenger ... No.	112	7	119			
16.	Total registered tonnage, cargo ...	2,04,265	30,532	2,34,797	Memorandum of Tollage.		
17.	Total registered tonnage, passenger ...	6,995	525	7,520			
18.	Ton-mileage ...	.....	.....	.....
19.	Estimated value of cargo Rs.	45,24,306	7,19,246	52,43,552	1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month ...		
20.	Number of passengers ...	558	35	593	2. Tollage per month ...		
21.	Rafts, bamboos c. ft.	.....	.....	.....	3. Total ...		
22.	Do, bullahs „	.....	.....	.....
23.	Estimated value of rafts ...	.....	.....	.....
24.	Tollage on boats Rs.	42,795-12-3	7,743-1-0	50,538-13-3			
25.	Compounded tollage on boats Rs.	.....	.....	.....	4. Amount paid into treasury during the month ...		
26.	Tollage on rafts „	.....	.....	.....
27.	Total tollage on boats per ten-mile ...	.....	.....	.....
28.	Total tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet ...	.....	.....	.....	5. Balance due at the end of the month ...		

ARTICLES OF TRAFFIC INCLUDED IN ITEM 8 (MISCELLANEOUS).

CALCUTTA AND EASTERN CANALS.

Number of Tons or Cents.	DESCRIPTION.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE..				PRIVATE.		REMARKS.
		Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Up.	Down.	Total.	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.	
440	(a) Jute ...	10,321	.....	10,321	10,11,482	10,321	10,11,482	
61	(b) Jaggery ...	379	5	384	32,262	384	32,262	
9	(c) Sugar ..	30	4	34	7,237	34	7,237	
7	(d) Tobacco ...	39	28	67	14,062	67	14,062	
661	(e) Fish ...	221	.....	221	61,796	221	61,796	
11	(f) Hides ...	27	.....	27	5,980	27	5,980	
74	(g) Poultry ...	19	.....	19	15,589	19	15,589	
176	(h) Hay and straw ...	1,446	.....	1,446	30,372	1,446	30,372	
25	(j) Oils ...	.....	271	271	37,875	271	37,875	
24	(k) Earthenware ...	40	1	41	568	41	568	
553	(m) Other miscellaneous	3,074	728	3,802	4,22,914	3,802	4,22,914	
2,041	Total Miscellaneous...	15,596	1,037	16,633	16,41,137	16,633	16,41,137	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

TOLLY'S NULLAH.

Statement showing Quantities of Goods carried during the month of February 1887.

Number of boats or rafts.	DESCRIPTION.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.				PRIVATE.	
		Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Up.	Down.	Total.	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.
5,346	1. Grain ...	16,349	2	16,351	9,83,417	16,351	9,83,417
10	2. Cotton ...	93	.....	93	46,800	93	46,800
5	3. Oilseeds ...	36	28	64	6,300	64	6,300
67	4. Salt ...	421	367	788	67,225	788	67,225
.....	5. Piece-goods ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	6. Metal ...	13	.....	18	1,875	18	1,875
451	7. Building materials	4,246	11	4,257	18,343	4,257	18,343
1,209	8. Miscellaneous* ...	4,048	74	4,122	3,38,866	4,122	3,38,866
244	9. Fuel ...	3,478	104	3,582	31,627	3,582	31,627
1 raft	10. Timber ...	.....	70 No.	70 No.	2,800	70 No.	2,800
1 „	11. Bamboos ...	70 No.	.....	70 „	9	70 No.	9
7,333 & 2 rafts	12. Total ...	28,689 & 70 No.	586 & 70 No.	29,275 & 140 No. }	14,97,262	29,275 & 140 No. }	14,97,262
9,752	13. Total of same month last year	.....	.....	40,316	13,86,657	40,316	13,86,657

	Up.	Down.	Total.		Rs. A.
14. Total number of boats plying cargo No.	7,234	99	7,333	Total tollage of month— 24 + 25 + 26	15,574 0
14a. Ditto empty ditto	.....	.....	1,738	Total tollage of same month last year	13,858 10
15. Total number of boats plying passenger No.	875	53	928	<i>Memorandum of Tollage.</i>	
16. Total registered tonnage, cargo	91,717	3,336	95,053		
17. Total registered tonnage, passenger	62,375	4,200	66,575		
18. Ton-mileage	.....	.....	.....		Rs. A.
19. Estimated value of cargo Rs.	14,45,045	40,408	14,94,453	1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month	294 6
20. Number of passengers	8,008	356	8,364	2. Tollage per month	15,574 0
21. Rafts, bamboos c. ft.	70	.....	70	3. Total	15,868 7
22. Do., bullahs „	.....	.....	.....	4. Amount paid into treasury during the month	15,444 10
23. Estimated value of rafts Rs.	2 809	.....	2,809	5. Balance due at the end of the month	423 12
24. Tollage on boats „	14,755-2-0	817-11-6	15,572-13-6		
25. Compounded tollage on boats Rs.	.....	.....	.....
26. Tollage on rafts „	1-3-0	.....	1-3-0		
27. Total tollage on boats per ton- mile	.....	.....	.....
23 Total tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet	.....	.....	.....

ARTICLES OF TRAFFIC INCLUDED IN ITEM 8 (MISCELLANEOUS).

TOLLY'S NULLAH.

Number of boats or rafts.	DESCRIPTION.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.			PRIVATE.		REMARKS.
		Quantity—Tons.			Quantity.	Value.	
		Up.	Down.	Total.	Tons.	Rupees.	
11	(a) Jute ...	135	.....	135	135	13,282	13,282
101	(b) Jaggery ...	475	.....	475	475	39,930	39,930
4	(c) Sugar ...	26	.....	26	26	5,437	5,437
10	(d) Tobacco ...	75	2	77	77	16,125	16,125
274	(e) Fish ...	59	2	61	61	17,223	17,223
.....	(f) Hides ...	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	(g) Poultry ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
385	(h) Hay and straw	1,020	.....	1,020	1,020	21,432	21,432
29	(j) Oils ...	186	25	211	211	29,525	29,525
99	(k) Earthenware ...	102	17	119	119	1,670	1,670
296	(m) Other miscella- neous.	1,970	28	1,998	1,998	1,94,242	1,94,242
1,209	Total Miscellaneous ...	4,048	74	4,122	4,122	3,38,866	3,38,866

**ABSTRACT FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1887 AS COMPARED WITH THE
CORRESPONDING MONTH OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR.**

	TRAFFIC, 1886-87.		TRAFFIC, 1885-86.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	50,538 13 3	3,18,405 0 0	49,670 8 0	3,35,486 9 9
Tolly's Nullah ...	15,574 0 6	96,090 10 0	13,858 10 3	98,436 10 6
Total ...	66,112 13 9	4,14,495 10 0	63,529 2 3	4,33,923 4 3

Calcutta,
The March 1887.

R. B. BUCKLEY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

*Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 26th March 1887, compared
with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 26TH MARCH 1887.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 27TH MARCH 1886.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	947	3,49,225	5 970	411	1,10,645	2,090
Jute ...	59	40,025	7 59	77	51,410	909
Firewood ...	142	68,750	9 92	196	1,05,287	1,497
Other articles ...	1,032	2 90,435	4,436	1,005	3,09,209	4,559
Total ...	2,180	7,48,435	12,157	1,689	5,76,551	9,035

Bengal Central Railway.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of January 1887, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1887.		1886.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1887.	1886.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Betelnuts		141		39	141	39	102	
Coal and coke	1,301	1	959		1,302	959	343	
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist and yarn (European)								
2.—Ditto do. (Indian)								
3.—Piece-goods (European)	129	1	99		130	99	31	
4.—Ditto do. (Indian)								
Fibrous products								
1.—Jute (screwed)				1		1		1
2.—Jute (unscrewed)		201		100	201	100	101	
3.—Jute manufactured (gunny-bags and cloths)	5	2	6	1	7	7		
Grain and Pulse—								
2.—Grain and pulse	54	11	65	9	65	74		9
4.—Rice, husked	2	318	6	216	320	222	98	
Hides and Skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle		35		41	35	41		6
2.—Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals								
Metals and manufactures of—								
1.—Brass and copper								
2.—Iron	59	47	40	16	106	56	50	
3.—Other metals								
Oils	35		65		35	65		30
Mineral oils	60				60		60	
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee				51		165	88	
2.—Other kinds	150	103	114	551	253	165	88	
Railway materials	43	151	31		104	582		388
Salt	157		90		157	90	67	
Seeds—								
1.—Oilseeds—								
a.—Linseed								
b.—Mustard and rape				3		71	124	
c.—Til or gingelly								
d.—Other oilseeds	195		68		195	71	124	
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	22	63	7	318	85	325		240
2.—Unrefined								
Tobacco	20	4	41	4	24	45		21
Wood—								
1.—Timber	14	21	7	4	35	11	24	
2.—Firewood								
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Unmanufactured	187	165	1,286	154	352	1,440		1,088
2.—Manufactured								
Total	2,433	1,264	2,884	1,508	3,697	4,392	1,088	1,783

INCREASES.

Betelnuts ... 102 tons.
 This may be accounted for by improved trade between Bengal Central Portilla stations and the Calcutta market.
 Coal and coke ... 34 tons.
 Increased despatches for river steamers and for railway purposes during the month.
 Jute ... 101 tons.
 This increase may be attributed to increased facilities offered by the railway as compared with other modes of transport.
 Rice ... 98 tons.
 The cause of this is to be found in improved trade generally.
 Seeds ... 124 tons.
 I account for this increase by assuming that the opening of the railway has afforded facilities for export of produce to the place of shipment for foreign ports and general trade in this article.

DECREASES.

Salt ... 388 tons.
 The cause of this decrease may be attributed to no demand, consumers having sufficient stocks in hand during the month.
 Sugar ... 240 tons.
 The Jhikergachi mills are almost at a stand-still, and no improvement in this staple can be looked for until the new season's crop of cane is cut.
 Miscellaneous ... 1,088 tons.

This decrease is in unmanufactured non-classified goods, and it is difficult to account for it; the only way I can do so is by supposing that stocks of such articles as are referred to are laid in periodically, and during the period under reference sufficient were in hand, and we may look for a constant increase and decrease of this traffic.

CALCUTTA, the 24th March 1887.

F. P. QUINLAN, Examiner and Joint Auditor

Nalhati State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in tonnage of Staples carried over the line during the month of February 1887, as compared with the corresponding period of February 1886

STAPLES.	1886.		1887.		1886.	1887.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal	425	.....	756	.....	425	756	331	.....
Cotton, raw	11	.....	20	.....	11	20	9	.....
Cotton twist and yarn—								
1.—European	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Cotton piece-goods—								
1.—European	32	.....	44	1	32	45	13	.....
2.—Indian	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Grains—								
2.—Rice	.....	.....	33	794	.....	827	.....	.....
4.—Gram	66	91	6	2	157	2	696	.....
5.—Others	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	24	.....	.....
Hides and skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle—								
a.—Dressed	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Jute—								
1.—Raw	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	14	.....
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth	.....	.....	23	5	.....	28	28	.....
Leather, manufactured	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4	.....
Liquors—								
1.—Beer	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
2.—Wines	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Metals—								
2.—Iron	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....
4.—Others	10	5	2	5	15	7	10	.....
Oils—								
1.—Castor	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
2.—Kerosine	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....
3.—Others	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Oilseeds—								
2.—Mustard and rapo	66	.....	32	.....	66	32	50	.....
6.—Others	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	84	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....
3.—Others	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	4	.....
Railway plant and rolling-stock	14	33	.....	10	47	10	.....	37
Salt	3	.....	13	1	3	14	11	.....
Silk, raw—								
2.—Indian	20	23	74	25	45	99	56	.....
Silk piece-goods—								
2.—Indian	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4	4	.....
Sugar—								
1.—Drained	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
2.—Undrained	23	.....	3	.....	23	3	.....	7
Stone and lime	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Tobacco	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Umbrellas	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
All other merchandise	133	67	31	14	200	45	.....	155
Total	803	219	1,173	898	1,023	2,071	1,256	197

INCREASE.

Tons.

Coal	331
This increase is due to less import during previous months.	
Cotton raw	9
This increase is due to greater demands in the market.	
Cotton piece-goods	14
The increase in this staple is due to river communication being stopped for want of sufficient water.	
Edible grains—	
Rice	696
The increase in this staple is due to plentiful crops and larger export from intermediate stations, Bokhoru, Noodoo and Lakipur.	
Jute	14
This increase is due to demand in Calcutta.	
Gunny-bags and cloth	28
This increase is due to increased grain traffic.	
Metal—	
Iron	10
The increase in this staple is due to greater import	
Oil-seeds	50
This increase is due to falling off during last month.	
Salt	11
This increase is due to salt being imported by retail vendors to intermediate stations.	
Silk, raw	56
This increase is due to tussar cocoons being imported from Barakur.	
Railway plant and rolling-stock	37
This decrease is due to less materials carried during the month.	

NALHATI, the 26th March 1887.

R. G. MOOKERJEE, Manager.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th March 1887, on 1,515 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Traffic for the week	226,984	3,00,876 13 0	25,31,134 0	6,77,984 11 0	12,480 15 0	9,97,342 7 0	72,047½	107,258½	180,206
per mile of railway	.....	198 9 7	.....	447 8 3	12 3 2	658 5 0	.....	.....	.....
previous 10 weeks of half-year	3,050,530	29,27,496 14 0	2,62,80,434 0	67,87,896 15 3	1,83,044 13 6	98,98,438 10 9	687,745½	1,112,744	1,801,489½
Total for 11 weeks	3,277,514	32,28,373 11 0	2,88,11,568 0	74,65,881 10 3	2,01,525 12 6	1,08,95,781 1 9	760,693½	1,221,002½	1,981,695½
COMPARISON.									
Traffic for corresponding week of previous year	240,055	3,00,645 10 10	26,43,248 20	6,39,176 3 0	19,245 11 4	9,59,067 9 2	62,816	107,640	170,456
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	198 7 2	.....	421 14 4	12 11 3	633 0 9	.....	.....	.....
Traffic to corresponding date of previous year	2,656,852	31,63,473 2 6	3,00,27,802 30	74,64,727 12 3	2,40,682 6 2	1,08,63,883 4 11	761,168	1,232,457	2,013,625

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 19TH MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 19TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1887.	Total decrease in 1887.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
1,515	9,59,068	636	1,515	9,97,342	658	1,515	4,52,70,787	29,882	1,515	4,52,32,546	29,856	.....	38 241

PATNA-GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th March 1887, on 57½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Traffic for the week	13,791	7,807 7 0	45,801 0	2,835 1 6	56 0 0	10,698 8 6	1,720	1,191	2,911
per mile of railway	241	136 7 11	800 30	49 9 0	0 15 8	187 0 7	.....	.....	.....
previous 10 weeks of half-year	124,770	65,986 10 0	4,30,387 30	29,986 11 3	488 4 6	96,461 9 9	17,330	7,833	25,163
Total for 11 weeks	138,561	73,794 1 0	4,76,188 30	32,821 12 9	544 4 6	1,07,169 2 3	19,050	8,024	28,074
COMPARISON.									
Traffic for corresponding week of previous year	18,678	11,276 11 7	62,957 0	5,216 9 0	62 8 3	16,555 12 10	1,559	835	2,394
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	327	197 2 4	1,100 30	91 3 2	1 1 6	289 7 0	.....	.....	.....
Traffic to corresponding date of previous year	139,305½	75,903 2 11	5,04,963 10	32,441 12 0	640 0 0	1,08,984 14 11	29,516	8,735	29,251

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna-Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 20TH MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 19TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1887.	Total decrease in 1887.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
57½	16,556	289	57½	10,699	187	57½	4,79,179	8,377	57½	5,17,433	9,046	38,234	.....

DILDARNAGAR-GHAZIPUR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th March 1887, on 12 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,182	407 14 0	18,018 10	399 13 0	4 0 0	811 11 0	333½	188	400
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	33 15 10	.....	33 5 1	0 5 4	67 10 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year ...	27,304	4,743 15 0	2,07,856 20	5,170 12 0	68 1 9	9,982 12 0	3,469½	1,536	5,000
Total for 11 weeks ...	29,486	5,151 13 0	2,25,874 30	5,570 9 0	72 1 9	10,794 7 9	3,803	1,694	5,497
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	2,182	355 5 1	10,889 20	281 5 0	59 11 0	724 5 1	190	139	329
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	31 15 1	.....	23 7 1	4 15 7	60 5 2	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	28,130½	4,771 14 1	4,36,438 30	5,371 6 0	330 9 9	10,473 18 10	2,077	3,711	5,788

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 20TH MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 19TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1887.	Total decrease in 1887.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
12	Rs. 724	Rs. 60	12	Rs. 812	Rs. 68	12	Rs. 44,741	Rs. 3,730	12	Rs. 46,102	Rs. 3,842	Rs. 1,341	.....

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th March 1887, on 74½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	5,996	4,635 9 0	93,655 0	3,792 9 0	85 0 0	8,513 2 0	735	1,011½	1,746½
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	61 15 7	.....	50 11 3	1 2 2	113 13 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year ...	56,856	45,477 15 0	410,23,608 20	52,265 7 0	966 13 0	96,710 3 0	7,596½	12,446	20,042½
Total for 11 weeks ...	62,852	48,113 8 0	11,22,263 20	56,058 0 0	1,051 13 0	1,03,223 5 0	8,331½	13,457½	21,789
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,673½	3,515 14 9	62,379 0	2,530 7 0	94 11 0	6,141 0 9	688	688	1,376
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	47 0 1	.....	33 13 3	1 4 3	82 1 7	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	64,741	53,419 15 1	9,39,885 20	41,224 0 0	1,232 4 8	95,876 3 4	12,027	12,627	24,654

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 20TH MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 19TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1887.	Total decrease in 1887.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
74½	Rs. 6,141	Rs. 82	74½	Rs. 8,513	Rs. 114	74½	Rs. 3,61,703	Rs. 4,836	74½	Rs. 3,89,773	Rs. 5,211	Rs. 28,070	.....

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th March 1887, on 22½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	18,012	5,301 2 6	8,865 30	307 2 0	6 5 0	5,614 9 0	920	48	968
Or per mile of railway	.....	233 4 1	.....	13 12 10	6 4 6	252 5 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	193,148	51,966 5 0	86,476 20	2,872 3 0	51 10 3	54,890 2 3	9,779	369	10,148
Total for 11 weeks	211,160	57,267 7 0	95,342 10	3,179 5 0	57 15 3	60,504 11 3	10,699	417	11,116
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,524	5,504 4 2	13,638 30	486 8 0	3 2 0	5,993 14 2	894	265	1,159
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	247 6 2	.....	21 13 10	6 2 3	269 6 3	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	224,748	58,772 15 6	1,37,659 10	4,552 11 0	66 4 11	63,391 15 5	11,922	1,978	13,900

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkessur Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 20TH MARCH 1886.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 19TH MARCH 1887.		Total increase in 1887.	Total decrease in 1887.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22½	5,994	269	22½	5,615	252	22½	2,45,896	22½	2,38,634	10,725	7,362

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th March 1887, on 42 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	2,560	1,219 14 6	60,062 10	4,106 5 0	34 0 0	5,369 3 6	188	694	882
Or per mile of railway	.....	29 0 9	.....	97 12 4	6 12 11	127 10 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	25,389	11,615 13 9	5,04,140 10	34,934 7 0	331 12 9	46,882 1 6	2,074	5,990	8,064
Total for 11 weeks	27,949	12,835 12 3	5,64,802 20	39,040 12 0	365 12 9	52,242 5 0	2,262	6,684	8,946

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Indian Midland Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 188			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 188		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 19TH MARCH 1887.		Total increase in 188	Total decrease in 188
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
42	5,390	128	42	5,390	128	42	1,44,898	42	1,44,898	3,450	

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 19th March 1887, on 234 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	91,704	40,289 0 0	3,06,352 0	41,715 0 0	6,221 0 0	88,225 0 0	11,898	7,229	19,127
Or per mile of railway ...	392	172 0 0	1,309 0	178 0 0	.....	350 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year ...	1,071,371	4,58,231 0 0	31,53,068 0	5,60,625 0 0	64,128 0 0	10,91,984 0 0	121,965	102,143	224,108
Total for 11 weeks ...	1,163,075	4,98,520 0 0	33,59,420 0	6,11,340 0 0	70,349 0 0	11,80,209 0 0	133,863	109,372	243,235
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year (audited) ...	140,685	45,892 0 0	3,22,659 0	40,327 0 0	5,397 0 0	91,616 0 0	11,158	7,362	18,520
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	599	196 0 0	1,79 0	172 0 0	.....	368 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,107,025	4,54,819 0 0	43,61,433 0	5,40,264 0 0	60,611 0 0	10,64,694 0 0	124,253	113,286	237,539

* Increase due to Mella at Kanchraparah.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 20TH MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 19TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1886-87.	Total decrease in 1886-87.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
234	91,616	392	234	88,225	377	234	44,30,496	18,934	234	51,83,837*	22,153	7,53,361	.....

* Audited up to week ending 18th December 1886.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 19th March 1887, on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	28,855	8,958 0 0	47,733 0	3,197 0 0	40 0 0	12,195 0 0	3,786	1,424	5,210
Or per mile of railway ...	191	72 0 0	382 0	25 0 0	.....	97 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year ...	250,223	94,027 0 0	2,86,012 0	18,718 0 0	448 0 0	1,13,193 0 0	38,736	14,491	53,227
Total for 11 weeks ...	274,098	102,985 0 0	3,33,745 0	21,915 0 0	488 0 0	1,25,388 0 0	42,522	15,915	58,437
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year (audited) ...	32,943	10,725 0 0	52,836 0	3,050 0 0	50 0 0	13,883 0 0	3,594	1,674	5,268
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	264	86 0 0	423 0	25 0 0	.....	111 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	271,688	96,590 0 0	4,14,180 0	22,243 0 0	298 0 0	1,19,131 0 0	43,648	15,322	58,970

* Due to Mela at Kanchraparah.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Bengal Central Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 20TH MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 19TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1886-87.	Total decrease in 1886-87.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
125	13,883	111	125	12,195	98	125	5,17,169	4,137	125	5,71,332*	4,571	54,163	.....

* Audited up to week ending 18th December 1886.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 19th March 1887, on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	13,724	4,574 0 0	5,110 0	781 0 0	60 0 0	5,415 0 0	2,208	802	3,010
per mile of railway ...	160	53 0 0	59 0	9 0 0	...	62 0 0	...	...	...
or previous 10 weeks of half-year ...	125,277	43,766 0 0	2,11,342 0	19,612 0 0	585 0 0	63,963 0 0	22,703	10,207	32,910
Total for 11 weeks ...	142,001	48,340 0 0	2,16,452 0	20,393 0 0	645 0 0	69,378 0 0	24,911	11,009	35,920
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year (audited) ...	10,463	3,531 0 0	4,536 0	573 0 0	103 0 0	4,207 0 0	933	1,891	2,734
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	122	41 0 0	53 0	7 0 0	...	48 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	100,674	26,273 0 0	1,26,089 0	13,804 0 0	2,669 0 0	42,746 0 0	8,330	20,394	28,634

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Dacca State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 20TH MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 19TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1886-87.	Total decrease in 1886-87.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
86	Rs. 4,207	49	86	Rs. 5,415	63	66	Rs. 1,18,355	26	86	Rs. 2,66,506*	62	Rs. 1,48,151*	...

* Audited up to week ending 18th December 1886.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 19th March 1887, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,812½	1,12½ 1 9	24,081 20	1,464 12 0	18 2 6	2,627 0 8	509	254	763
per mile of railway ...	104	41 4 0	906 0	54 8 0	0 11 0	56 7 0	...	...	...
or previous 10 weeks of half-year ...	31,224½	11,684 14 3	1,42,900 20	7,776 4 0	232 13 6	19,696 15 9	5,162	3,476	8,638
Total for 11 weeks ...	34,967	12,809 0 0	1,67,582 0	9,261 0 0	251 0 0	22,321 0 0	5,671	3,730	9,401
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	2,574	1,035 0 9	11,765 20	903 10 0	17 6 0	1,956 0 9	509	363	872
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	94	38 0 0	432 0	33 3 0	0 10 0	71 13 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	29,992	11,459 4 9	95,537 30	7,141 9 6	222 4 6	18,823 2 9	5,744	3,685	9,429

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Nalhati State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 20TH MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 19TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1886-87.	Total decrease in 1886-87.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
27½	Rs. 1,956	72	27½	Rs. 2,627	96	27½	Rs. 76,993	2,825	27½	Rs. 84,833	3,113	Rs. 7,840	...

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 19th March 1887, on 246 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week on 246 miles open	34,258	13,043 11 8	1,42,471 30	14,629 11 0	2,573 0 0	31,246 6 8	5,538	4,725	10,263
Or per mile of railway	139	53 0 0	579 0	59 8 0	3 9 0	116 1 0*	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	377,102	1,49,687 4 4	16,49,674 10	1,58,359 5 0	33,980 0 0	3,41,976 9 4	56,797	56,303	113,100
Total for 11 weeks	411,360	1,62,731 0 0	17,92,146 0	1,72,989 0 0	37,563 0 0	3,73,223 0 0	61,335	61,028	122,363
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 226 miles open	30,519	10,760 14 6	1,09,983 10	11,252 6 10	3,987 14 8	26,061 4 0	4,155	4,800	8,955
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	135	47 10 0	487 0	49 13 0	7 15 0	105 6 0*	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	376,127	1,33,865 13 8	14,35,814 30	1,41,097 14 7	31,227 9 8	3,06,191 5 11	47,840	52,589	100,429

* Steam-boat earnings excluded in calculating "Total earnings per mile of Railway."

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tirhoot State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 20TH MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 19TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1886-87.	Total decrease in 1886-87.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
226	26,001	115	246	31,246	127	226	12,63,678	5,591	246	15,34,841	6,239	2,71,163	.....

KAUNIA AND DHARLLA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th March 1887, on 37 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	2,366	796 0 0	7,097 0	451 0 0	1,415 0 0	2,662 0 0	259	259	518
Or per mile of railway	42	22 0 0	215 0	12 0 0	.....	34 0 0	7	7	14
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	23,599	9,543 0 0	80,897 0	3,909 0 0	17,160 0 0	30,603 0 0*	2,666	3,275	5,941
Total for 12 weeks	25,965	10,339 0 0	88,804 0	4,361 0 0	18,575 0 0	33,265 0 0	2,925	3,534	6,459
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,715	735 0 0	1,860 0	162 0 0	1,213 0 0	2,110 0 0	259	259	518
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	46	20 0 0	50 0	4 0 0	.....	24 0 0	7	7	14
Total to corresponding date of previous year	25,861	11,936 0 0	32,893 0	2,246 0 0	19,047 0 0	32,329 0 0	2,923	2,923	5,846

* Audited up to week ending 5th February 1887.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Kaunia and Dharlla State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 20TH MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 19TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1886-87.	Total decrease in 1886-87.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
37	2,110	57	37	2,662	72	37	1,27,061	67	37	1,29,302*	69	2,241	.....

* Audited up to week ending 5th February 1887.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th March 1887, on 249 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings inclusive steam-boat (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,888	14,020 0 0	1,22,437 0	18,860 0 0	3,300 0 0	36,180 0 0	5,012	8,818	13,830
Or per mile of railway ...	84	56 0 0	492 0	76 0 0	.....	132 0 0	20	35	55
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ...	199,458	1,52,617 0 0	14,70,311 0	2,78,452 0 0	46,147 0 0	4,77,216 0 0*	50,638	93,168	143,806
Total for 12 weeks ...	220,346	1,66,637 0 0	15,92,748 0	2,97,312 0 0	49,447 0 0	5,13,396 0 0	55,650	104,986	157,636
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	18,860	13,908 2 2	1,36,426 0	21,431 10 0	3,465 0 5	38,804 12 7	5,012	8,522	13,544
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	76	55 13 8	548 0	86 1 2	.....	141 14 10	20	34	54
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	224,063	1,70,801 10 6	21,87,302 0	3,68,392 7 8	60,251 2 7	5,99,445 4 9	55,848	118,389	174,237

* Audited up to week ending 5th February 1887.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Northern Bengal State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 20TH MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 19TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1886-87.	Total decrease in 1886-87.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
249	38,805	156	249	36,180	145	249	22,66,304	178	249	25,24,832*	109	2,55,528	.....

* Audited up to week ending 5th February 1887.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1887.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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ENDOWMENT CREATED BY SYED KAZI REZA HOSSEIN OF THE CITY OF PATNA IN AID OF MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 30th March 1887.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The undermentioned correspondence regarding an endowment in aid of Muhammadan education made by Syed Kazi Reza Hossein, a resident of the Patna City.

Letter from the Commissioner of the Patna Division, No. 81G, dated the 19th February 1887, and its enclosure.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 1819, dated the 11th March 1887.

In commemoration of the Jubilee year of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, Syed Kazi Reza Hossein, a resident of the City of Patna, has offered a sum of Rs. 3,000 for the purpose of founding a scholarship to be awarded in alternate years, or otherwise as may be arranged, to the Behar Muhammadan student who passes highest in the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, and who undertakes to study for the First Examination in Arts.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in accepting the offer made by Syed Kazi Reza Hossein, and tenders his thanks to him for his liberality. The Principal of the Patna College will administer the Fund.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Patna Division for information and communication to Syed Kazi Reza Hossein.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

P. NOLAN,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT OF THE SALARIES COMMISSION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—FINANCE.

Calcutta, the 1st April 1887.

RESOLUTION.

THE reasons which led to the appointment of the Commission whose report is now reviewed, and the questions which it was directed to consider, were set forth in a Resolution of the Government of Bengal, in the Financial Department, dated 21st March 1885.

"The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor," it was said, "has for a long time been directed to the desirability of taking some measures to reorganize the system of correspondence, reports, and returns between the various offices under this Government. The complaints of the pressure of clerical work, and of the waste of time and power entailed on responsible officers by the necessity of referring backwards and forwards through several channels many petty details of administration, and of preparing formal reports and returns on a multiplicity of subjects of very different degrees of importance, are every day becoming more and more common. It is not too much to say that no Commissioner of a division and no Collector of a heavy district in Bengal is at present able to devote to any one of the larger questions connected with his charge the care and attention which it deserves, and which a due regard for the interests of Government and his own reputation would induce him to bestow upon it. The growth of correspondence, while it thus weakens the directing power of superior officers, leads at the same time to a constant demand for increase of ministerial establishments. These demands have very often to be conceded in the form of temporary additional establishments to clear off arrears; and serious questions, both administrative and financial, must inevitably present themselves if some means cannot be devised for dispensing with a great deal of what is now necessarily infructuous labour."

2. The above quotation indicates the principal points to which the attention of the Commission was called; but the succeeding paragraph directed that the question of salaries should also be considered.

"This question," it was said, "was considered in 1866 and 1867 by a Committee, of which Mr. V. H. Schaleh was President, and a new scale of salaries was brought into effect in 1868. Since that time, although there have been numerous alterations and improvements of a more or less restricted character, and although the pay of very many individual officers has been increased, there has been no general or systematic revision of salaries. Meanwhile the rise in prices and in the cost of living, which was anticipated by Mr. Strachey in 1865, has continued at constantly accelerating speed, and for some time past signs have been apparent that the effects of the reforms introduced in 1868 have been exhausted, and that a further advance must be made if the ministerial service is to be maintained in a condition of efficiency. Applications are constantly received by the Lieutenant-Governor from all classes of ministerial officers praying for an increase of emoluments; and these are in the majority of cases based on the ground that their salaries were fixed many years ago, when the cost of living was much less than it is now, and that they are inadequate under the altered circumstances of the present day. It is impossible to deny that this contention is in a great measure sound; and in a large number of individual instances the Government has had no alternative but to sanction an increase. But the Lieutenant-Governor feels that these concessions are too frequently given, less to those whose claims are the strongest than to those who can make their voices most effectively heard. In the case of the superior branches of the public service, the necessity of granting some increase of emoluments, and of making that increase general and not individual in its distribution, has been fully recognized and acted upon. The salaries of the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Services have been raised. The pay and position of the Sub-Deputy Collectors have similarly been improved; and within the last three years the Opium Department has been reorganized with the result of a material increase of pay and enhanced promotion. In the case of those classes of officers, therefore, who come immediately above ministerial officers in the official scale, Government has admitted an increase of emoluments to be necessary. These officers are (in the case of natives of this country) drawn from much the same social classes as their immediate superiors, the differences between them being due to accidents of education, wealth, and personal ability, rather than to accidents of birth. The social habits of both classes are, so far as the smaller means of the poorer members admit, similar; and causes which tend to increase the cost of living for the one class will operate with at least equal force for the other. These facts, coupled with the numerous representations—from treasury accountants, from district and divisional sheristadars, and many others—which have with increasing frequency been pressed upon the Lieutenant-Governor, raise a strong presumption that the time has come for a general enquiry into, and revision of, the rates of pay drawn by the ministerial officers of Government in this Province."

3. In subsequent paragraphs it was directed that the enquiries of the Commission should be confined to Executive offices under the Local Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor, without binding himself to any positive opinion, expressed the hope that by enlarging the responsibilities of local officers, and so reducing the amount of clerical labour involved in the submission of reports, returns, and applications for sanction, it might be found possible to effect such a revision of establishments, especially in the vernacular department, as to provide the means for placing ministerial establishments whose work was carried on in the English language on a satisfactory footing.

4. Under orders of Government, in the Judicial Department, No. 2100P, dated 19th December 1885, the enquiries of the Commission were extended to the establishments of District and Sub-divisional Registrars; and they were further instructed by separate orders to report on several questions of minor importance which need not be here separately noticed.

The gentlemen appointed to this Commission were Mr. John Beams, Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, as President, Mr. W. H. Grimley, c.s., and Baboo Doorgagutty Banerjee of the Subordinate Executive Service. Their Report which is dated 2nd August 1886 was received on the 6th idem.

5. Part I of the Report, including Chapters I and II, briefly narrates the proceedings of the Commission, and gives some interesting information regarding the history of the administration in various departments. The succeeding chapters set forth the various reforms proposed by the Commission, and must be separately considered in detail.

6. In Chapter III the Commission recommend the substitution of a system of control by means of inspection for that which is at present exercised by means of returns. Returns, they think, are ineffective as a means of control because it is difficult to test their accuracy, because they are drawn up, explained, and scrutinized not by the heads of offices, but by clerks; and, above all, because while they may correctly show what amount of work has been done, they cannot show how it has been done. On the other hand, their preparation and examination involve a large expenditure of time and trouble, and consequently of money. Their views are thus summarised:

"When a new department is first organized, or a fresh undertaking commenced, it may perhaps be advisable that the several items of work should be recorded in strict detail, and the action taken in particular cases be precisely noted, not only for the sake of affording information to the central office of control, but as precedents and guides to future work in the department or undertaking concerned; but as soon as the work has been established on a sound and satisfactory basis, the necessity for minutely recording and reporting every detail may be said to exist no longer. This principle seems to have been for a long time lost sight of in our Government offices, for there are many instances of returns having been fed and kept alive years after even this justification for their existence, such as it is, has ceased to have any weight. It is in, our opinion, very questionable whether it ever had any weight. Whenever a new branch of work is instituted, throwing additional labour on a district officer, a further demand is made for tabular statements showing how the new work progresses. It may be fairly doubted whether more harm than good is not done by burdening Collectors and their establishments with the preparation and submission of special returns at a time when they are hard at work engaged on extra duties. The idea of course is that, having to submit this periodical exposure of the outturn of their work, makes them work faster than they would otherwise. We doubt this very much. It is so very easy, as we have shown, to concoct some sort of an explanation, and explanations of the most flimsy kind, frequently inaccurate and misleading, are so readily accepted, that virtually the progress return has no effect at all in expediting work, while the preparation of it takes up a deal of time which would be far better spent in doing the work itself. This, at least, is the opinion we have formed after much experience.

"In attempting to differentiate in general terms the English and Indian systems of administration, we should say from observation of the methods of control employed in the Inland Revenue Department of Somerset House that the most striking point of difference between the two systems is the absence from the former of rules prescribing the submission of numerous returns, explanations, and reports, which are characteristic of the latter system. While in India every official act must be registered, analysed, explained, and reported in excessively minute detail, the controlling officers in the Revenue Branch of Somerset House are, as a rule, satisfied with a few simple returns exhibiting the main results, and, as regards explanations, the rule appears to be that an officer need not submit explanations of matters that seem to call for comment in the returns, as, for example, fluctuations in income-tax receipts from a particular class of individuals, increases or decreases in the revenue raised from spirituous liquors, until he is specially called upon to furnish them. The control of the local officials in the Inland Revenue Department is exercised by means of inspecting officers, who are constantly moving about and examining the work done in the various

offices in their respective circles. Under the Indian system a very large amount of time is spent in almost every office in compiling returns and furnishing explanations of fluctuations and differences. The number and complexity of these periodical statements is something astounding, and the evil is constantly increasing.

In England excellent results are obtained without this elaborate system, and we see no reason why it should not be so in India also. We have indeed been told by some officers of experience that, in their opinion, no argument drawn from the practice in England will apply to this country, because work here is on so much larger a scale, the offices to be inspected are so much more numerous, the work done so much heavier and more intricate, and the distances to be travelled so much greater, as to alter entirely the conditions of the problem. To this we reply that, if work in India is on a larger scale, the inspecting officers are more numerous, and, as a rule, more highly educated and intelligent than the corresponding class in Europe. If there is more to do, there are more men and better men to do it."

The character of the inspections which they would substitute as a means of control is thus indicated in paragraph 42:—

"The Commissioner should first enquire into the Collector's arrangements for the transaction of business as regards the way in which the work is divided both among the Deputy and Assistant Collectors, and among the ministerial officers. The amount of work to be done, and the adequacy or inadequacy of the executive and ministerial staff to cope with it, should next be considered. Then would come an enquiry into the way in which the work, both judicial and executive, is done. For the first it would be necessary to call for and examine a fairly large number of cases selected from the files of each officer in the station, with a view to ascertaining that they were conducted with due attention to law and rules of procedure, with sound judgment and freedom from unnecessary delays. Any errors of either kind that might be noticed should be pointed out then and there to the officer trying, or who had tried, the case. Errors committed by the *amla* should also be pointed out to them. Thus the officers and *amla* would obtain instructions valuable for their future guidance, and the Commissioner would obtain a much deeper insight into the character of the officers subordinate to him than he does at present.

For the second class of work the proceedings both in English and vernacular of the principal heads of work, such as Wards, Khas Mehals, Settlements, Partitions, Land Acquisition, Land Improvement, and Agricultural Loans, Certificates, Excise, Road Cess valuations, Land Registration, Irrigation, Embankment, Stamps, Income-tax, and the like, should be scrutinised. It would be impossible and unnecessary to examine the papers of every executive case, but an intelligent examination of the registers would show which had been the leading cases in each department since the last inspection, and the Commissioner's own recollection of the matters that had been referred to him during the year, or, if he preferred it, a note prepared for him in his own office, would show him what matters required most looking into, and these he should follow step by step both in English and vernacular. An examination of a judiciously made and fairly numerous selection of these cases would show him whether the larger powers henceforth to be entrusted to Collectors and their deputies had been judiciously exercised, and whether the proceedings of those officers had been careful, legal, and prompt. In each Ward's and Government estate the accounts and the system of management should be enquired into, and the condition of the ryots on the estate, their requirements and attitude towards the managing staff, the financial position of the property, the measures on foot or proposed for its improvement, the conduct of litigation, the collection of rents and other matters of importance scrutinised and discussed with the Collector, and with the manager if his attendance could be arranged for. There would then be the treasury, record-room, English and vernacular offices to be inspected in the same way. The Accounts Department might possibly also be inspected; but as this is a technical matter, which would be far better done by experts, we should prefer its being left to an Inspector from the Accountant-General's office, in the same manner as road cess and other local funds are inspected."

7. If, as paragraph 38 of the Report might be understood as implying periodical returns were entirely in the hands of clerks, no use being made of them by responsible officers, it would no doubt be somewhat difficult to justify the expense involved in their preparation; but Sir Rivers Thompson can scarcely admit that such is the case. Arithmetical details and formal explanations of apparent discrepancies are doubtless left and must be left to clerks. But in most returns there are entries of real importance from an administrative point of view to which the attention of the responsible officer, at all events, ought to be directed. Indeed, a Collector who was not in the habit of noticing such entries could have but little knowledge of the broad facts regarding the administration of his district. If any existing return contains no such important entries, and is not required for statistical purposes, the *prima facie* conclusion must be that it is useless, and should be abolished. Sir Rivers Thompson fully recognises the fact that inspection may bring to light many mistakes which could never appear in any figured statement, and it is for this reason that he has often called the attention

of Commissioners and District Officers to this important part of their duties. But it does not, therefore, follow that even the most careful and conscientious inspections would efficiently take the place and serve the purpose of periodical returns. In fact, without a figured statement of general results to go upon, it is in many cases difficult, if not impossible, to make an efficient inspection of the work of any large department. It is no doubt right that an inspecting officer should examine the papers of individual cases—indeed his inspection must, to a great extent, consist of such an examination—but if this were done at random there would be an enormous waste of time, and the discovery of anything which was going wrong would be more or less a matter of chance. If, on the other hand, he begins his inspection by examining a figured statement of the results of the past month or quarter or year, his attention is thereby directed to the points where he may expect to discover mistakes, and where instruction or advice will probably be needed. It is only in departments dealing with a comparatively small number of separate cases that he could, as a general rule, derive much assistance from the registers in ascertaining the points at which the work was failing to secure satisfactory results and therefore called for special scrutiny. Statements, then, must in many cases be prepared, if only because without them effective inspection is impossible, and the question whether they shall be submitted to the controlling office is therefore comparatively unimportant. On full consideration of all that the Commission have urged, Sir Rivers Thompson finds it impossible to accept in broad general terms their proposal that inspection should take the place of returns as a means of control. Each return must, in his opinion, be considered on its own merits. This the Commission have done with much care and completeness in paragraphs 46 to 65 and Appendices IV and V; and Sir Rivers Thompson is disposed to accept generally the results at which they have arrived. Before passing final orders, however, he thinks it advisable to ascertain whether there are difficulties in the way of any of their specific proposals. Further orders will therefore be passed in the several departments concerned at a later date. In the meantime the Board and Commissioners will be requested to examine the Commission's proposals and to address Government with reference to any particular return which they think should be dealt with otherwise than as the Commission propose, following the general principle that when any return is not required for statistical purposes, and has no practical administrative value, or deals with comparatively unimportant matters, which may properly be left to the control of the inspecting officer, it should be abolished, and that when any return is retained because some of its entries serve a useful purpose, it should be, as far as possible, simplified by the omission of details which serve no definite practical end. As regards the unauthorised returns enumerated in Appendix VI, the Lieutenant-Governor desires that all returns prescribed by Commissioners or District Officers shall cease to be submitted from 1st May unless in any particular instances the Commissioner of the Division directs their continuance, in which case his orders with an explanation of the reasons necessitating them, should be submitted for the information of Government. Sir Rivers Thompson is quite at one with the Commission with respect to the inexpediency of unnecessarily multiplying work by calling for returns; and though he does not think it expedient absolutely to prohibit Commissioners and District Officers from calling for statements of the progress made in various departments, he desires it to be understood that this should only be done under exceptional circumstances and with some definite purpose in view; and that when the necessity for it has passed away, the return should be discontinued. In order to secure this end, in future no return should be prescribed by a Commissioner or District Officer for more than one year or continued after the expiry of that term without fresh orders.

8. As a preliminary to the change of system discussed above, the Commission considers that a change should be made in the practice of distributing the Civil Service between the Executive and Judicial Branches at the option, for the most part, of the individual members. More uniform efficiency, it is urged, would be secured on the part of District Officers if more discrimination were habitually exercised by Government in appointing them. The details of the system proposed as a substitute for that which at present

prevails are not very fully stated, but paragraph 33 recommends that when either in charge of a sub division or as a Joint Magistrate an officer has shown that he does not possess the qualities necessary for an efficient Collector, he should be transferred to judicial work if he has shown any aptitude for it. If he has shown no such aptitude, he should be refused all further promotion and allowed to retire on a pension proportionate to the length of his service. This proposal evidently assumes the continuance of the present system of parallel promotion in the Executive and Judicial lines, because if a return were made to the old system under which an officer passed from the post of Magistrate and Collector to that of Judge, a judicial career would not be open to a man who had been adjudged unfit for the former post. Paragraph 35, however, suggests a return to the old system, and the mature opinion of the Commission is therefore, to some extent, doubtful. In any case the important issues here raised are only indirectly connected with the more immediate objects of the Commission's enquiries; and Sir Rivers Thompson does not think this is the place to discuss questions affecting the constitution of the Civil Service, which could only be settled by the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

9. In Chapter IV, it is proposed to diminish work by relaxing to a certain extent the rules which at present require local officers to obtain sanction for the disbursement of money and for the performance of various official acts. As regards the disbursement of money, a good deal has been done in Bengal since the year 1880 in diminishing the strict control formerly exercised by Government over the miscellaneous expenditure which is classed under the head of Contingencies. This change has, on the whole, been in many ways beneficial; but the Commission, in their paragraphs 69 to 73, discuss certain points in which even the present rules appear to them to be productive of friction or otherwise open to objection. Independently of the Commission's Report, the expediency of modifying the present rules has recently come under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration, and he has arrived at the conclusion that certain changes are desirable in order to remove the difficulties which experience has shown to exist in working the rules as they stand. This conclusion has been reached after comparing the Bengal system with that which prevails in Bombay, and it is hoped that the modifications now proposed in the former will meet at all events most of the difficulties to which the Commission call

A—Special.
B—Counter-signed.
C—Contract.

attention. Of the three classes into which contingencies are at present divided, it is proposed to abolish the second (countersigned), as the control at present secured over expenditure falling under this class is of doubtful efficiency, while its exercise is troublesome and attended with considerable inconvenience. At the same time a new class (regular contingencies) will be introduced, including payments which have to be made at fixed rates, and over which the disbursing officer can exercise no control. Detailed instructions regarding the items to be included in this class will be issued hereafter in communication with the Accountant-General, but the diet and travelling allowance of witnesses, the cost of sending treasure from one district to another, escort charges, the remuneration of copyists, and boarding charges may be mentioned as illustrating the kind of expenditure which it is proposed to bring under the new heading. In respect of this class, the charges will be budgeted for in the usual way, but the expenditure will be incurred by disbursing officers as occasion arises, in accordance with rates sanctioned by Government or other competent authority, irrespective of the provision made in the budget. There will (as far as this class is concerned) be no contract, but the procedure for drawing and paying the money and submitting accounts to the Accountant-General will be the same as in the case of contract contingencies. The local officers' contract will then only include items over which he can exercise real control. For these special contingencies, which do not require the sanction of Government, it is proposed to make a contract grant to the controlling officer, who will distribute it at his discretion amongst the several disbursing officers. As the existing contracts have still some time to run, the changes indicated above cannot be conveniently effected at once. In the meantime the necessary steps have been taken for securing full criticism of the scheme; and here, the Lieutenant-Governor would observe,

with reference to paragraph 20 of the Report, that neither the proposed system, nor any other which could be devised, would relieve controlling and disbursing officers from the necessity of watching expenditure in order to keep it within the limit of the funds at their disposal. Indeed, every relaxation of control from without must increase the necessity for care on the part of the officers by whom expenditure is incurred.

10. As regards sanction for the performance of official acts, the Commission first discuss in their 74th and 75th paragraphs those cases in which the sanction of higher authority to the acts of District Officers is required by law. Formerly, they represent, when Collectors were empowered to take certain action, it was for the most part considered that a discreet use of their powers was sufficiently secured by the general control exercised over them by Government and the Board of Revenue; but of late years it has become customary to insert in the Acts, which are from time to time passed, provisions requiring the sanction of superior authority to the proceedings of District Officers. Within the last six or seven years, it is said, provisions of this kind have become so frequent as to constitute a serious impediment to prompt executive action; and in some cases all mention of the subordinate officers is omitted, and it is the Lieutenant-Governor who is burdened with the duty of discharging functions which do not rise above the level of the most ordinary executive details. As instances of this, the Cess Act, the Embankment Act, and the Municipal Act are cited. In order to remedy this state of things, the Commission propose that a short Act should be passed enabling the Lieutenant-Governor to delegate to certain officers subordinate to him the powers reserved to him by Acts of the Imperial and Local Legislative Councils, and enabling the Board of Revenue and Commissioners with or without the permission of Government, to delegate their powers to subordinate officers. One of the members of the Commission, Baboo Durgagatee Banerjee, dissents from this proposal.

11. As the Commission rightly point out, the change above proposed would necessitate legislation, and the Lieutenant-Governor does not think it probable that a Bill couched in the general terms suggested would commend itself either to the Government of India and the Secretary of State or to the Legislature. Sir Rivers Thompson himself would have found it easier to form an opinion on the necessity for action, more or less in the direction proposed, if specific instances had been adduced in which the law unnecessarily hampers the action of District Officers. Appendix VII, Parts I to III, enumerate certain provisions of law requiring in various cases the sanction of Government, the Board, or the Commissioner before action can be taken, but the Commission have not distinguished those cases in which such sanction might in their judgment safely be dispensed with, and Sir Rivers Thompson has found, on examining these statements in detail, that though there may in some instances be room for doubt, yet in a large majority of cases the reservation of authority made by the law is undoubtedly necessary. On the whole, then, on the evidence presented by the Commission, he can only say that he is unable to approve of the Commission's sweeping proposal, which, if carried into effect, would enable the Lieutenant-Governor to transfer to subordinate officials all or any of the powers at present reserved to him by law. If in individual cases the authority of District Officers is unnecessarily hampered, Sir Rivers Thompson is willing to consider the expediency of amending the law; but no such cases have been specifically mentioned, and he is therefore precluded from taking action, and must leave the matter to be dealt with in different departments as the Acts which regulate their proceedings from time to time come up for revision.

12. The latter part of Chapter IV treats chiefly of those cases in which sanction to the proceedings of District Officers is required by Executive authority, and three general principles are laid down, in accordance with which, it is urged, many of the sanctions now required might safely be abolished. These general principles do not seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to be all of equal value. He is prepared to admit that as a general rule there can be no need of sanction to the performance of an act which must be done, such as the satisfaction of a decree of a civil court which has become final, and he also accepts the view that there can in most cases be no need of previous sanction

to an order against which there is a right of subsequent appeal; but the third of the general principles propounded by the Commission does not seem to him to be equally sound, because, though all the facts in any particular case may be as well known to a subordinate officer as to the superior authority by whom his proceedings are controlled, yet it may be desirable that an opinion should be formed upon them and a decision arrived at by the ripper judgment of the latter, and with reference, it may be, to questions of general policy which seldom fall within the province of local officers to consider. Paragraphs 78 to 96 propose certain specific alterations in the Board's Rules with the object, for the most part, of relaxing the control now exercised over Collectors in matters of detail. Before passing orders upon these proposals, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it necessary to consult the Board and the remarks above will serve to show how far he desires that the Commission's three principles should be accepted in those cases to which they are applicable. The proposals regarding ferries and pounds, contained in the Commission's 96th paragraph, will be referred for the consideration and orders of the Judicial Department of this Government.

13. Chapter V discusses in some detail the periodical and other reports which at present enable Government to watch and control the work done throughout the province in different departments. Correspondence bearing on this subject is at present going on between this Government and the Government of India, and though some of the questions raised in this chapter will not be affected by the decision which may be thus arrived at, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it better to defer considering the subject as a whole till the views of the Government of India are known. The views expressed by the Commission regarding the present form of various reports will be considered in detail in the several departments concerned. At present it is only necessary to observe that the Commission seem to have misunderstood the opinion expressed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces that officers educate themselves by means of reports. As Sir Rivers Thompson understands this remark, its meaning is not that officers gain information by reading old reports, but that they are made acquainted with the facts with which they have to deal by the enquiries and comparisons which are necessary in the preparation of the reports which they have themselves to write. Chapter VI proposes certain changes in the revenue registers kept up in district offices. These proposals involve no general principle calling for an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, and before considering them in detail, the Board of Revenue will be consulted.

14. Paragraphs 142 to 148 in Chapter VII of the Report discuss the method in which English correspondence is dealt with in district offices, and paragraphs 149 and 150 propose certain changes in the existing rules and practice. As circumstances not unfrequently arise which render it necessary to ascertain whether an apparently unimportant communication has or has not been received or issued, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot approve of the exclusion of any class of correspondence from the registers of letters received and despatched; but he agrees with the Commission in thinking that in some other points the Board's excellent system might, with advantage, be simplified. Thus, letters of transient interest (falling under the Board's Rule 12 in section 1 of Chapter XI on page 238 of Volume I) need not, he thinks, be docketed; and if it be found convenient to keep letters of this class unfolded in a box or between two pieces of mill-board, instead of folding and tying them up in the usual way, there would seem to be no objection to this course. Each such miscellaneous collection should contain, like an ordinary file, a list showing in chronological order the letters included in it; but if it were found convenient to pin together two or more letters on the same subject, this could be done. Again, if any difficulty be found in putting a stop to the practice of wasting time over lengthy abstracts on the docket covers of letters, abstracts might probably be altogether omitted without much inconvenience, if due attention be paid to the Board's Rule 2 in section 1 of Chapter XI, above cited, which directs that each file shall consist of the letters received and sent in the course of a consecutive correspondence on one subject. It is only when correspondence bearing more or less on one subject, but not belonging to a single consecutive series, is wrongly placed in a

single file that abstracts on the docket covers become really necessary. Similarly, the registers of letters received and issued would probably not lose much of their utility if the column headed "Subject" were omitted, as the reference given to the collection and file is in itself sufficient to enable a clerk to trace any entry. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the opinion expressed by the Board in Rule 2 of section IVB of their Chapter XI, above cited, that letters could not always be classified under the headings A. B. until the correspondence is complete, and he attaches no particular importance to exact uniformity in the arrangement of files under the head of Collections so long as the essential difference between a file and a collection is uniformly observed. It is, he thinks, on this point that the efficacy of the Board's system in preventing confusion and saving labour mainly turns.

15. Much space which is now wasted in record-rooms would no doubt be saved if all such useless old records as those mentioned in paragraph 151 of the Report were destroyed; but it seems to Sir Rivers Thompson necessary that they should be dealt with, if possible, in accordance with some definite rule, so as to obviate the necessity of employing an officer of sufficient experience to distinguish independently between valuable and useless papers. The clearing out of record-rooms as here suggested can only be undertaken as the funds at the Board's disposal permit, and it will in each case be necessary to consider whether the space likely to be gained is worth the cost of weeding out and re-binding the old records; but when this is held to be the case, the rule should apparently be that papers which if now received would fall under class A should be preserved, all others being destroyed; and with a definite rule of this kind to guide him, an intelligent clerk, working under the supervision of the record-keeper and the Deputy Collector in charge of the record-room, should have no difficulty in discriminating between what should be destroyed and what must be preserved. This would necessitate a modification of the Board's rule requiring that all old correspondence already bound up in books should be preserved for ever. The expense of re-binding might perhaps be avoided by tying up the remaining papers of one or more years between pieces of mill-board instead of re-binding them.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor recognizes the inconvenience and expense arising, as represented in paragraph 152 of the Report, from the accumulation in mofussil offices of old Gazette volumes, and approves of the new rules proposed by the Commission. This will at once set free a large amount of space in all mofussil offices, and should relieve the Board's record grant from all expenditure on almirahs for a considerable time to come. Possibly it may be thought advisable to spend the money thus set free on the weeding out of old records in the manner suggested in the last preceding paragraph, but this is a matter which must be left to the Board's decision. It is suggested in paragraph 153 that notifications, &c., which only concern Calcutta and its Suburbs should be excluded from the copies of the Gazette sent to the mofussil, being only published in a Calcutta edition. The publisher reports that there will be no difficulty in carrying out this suggestion, and as the arrangement proposed will be both economical and convenient, Sir Rivers Thompson has decided to adopt it.

17. Paragraphs 154 and 155 of the Report contain suggestions to which the Lieutenant-Governor attaches considerable importance, for the utilization of the Postal Department and its offices in the publication and issue of notices.

"Notices," it is said, "play a very important part in the administration of the country, and much of the routine work in a district office consists in preparing them and making proper arrangements for their service. A notice may be said to be the voice of Government,—the official channel through which the public are instructed and informed regarding sanctions and prohibitions, the things which they may do, or are enjoined to do, or are forbidden to do. It is the motive power or lever by which the machinery of administration is set in motion. It is therefore necessary that it should be certain in its action; and as an exponent of the intention of the Government official entrusted with the duty of giving effect to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature, its result will be infructuous unless the information contained in a notice is made to reach the persons for whom it is intended. It is with this object that specific modes of publication are usually enjoined in the various Regulations and Acts which prescribe the issue of notices. In the earlier Regulations, when the notices had principally reference to some interest in land paying revenue to Government, the usual mode of publication prescribed is by affixing them

on the land referred to, or at the zemindar's cutcherry, and sometimes at the Collector's cutcherry. With the advance of administration and the increase of courts and offices, the zillah or Judge's court, the Munsif's court, and the thana or police-station, were added as places for publication. The latter, however, does not appear to have come into general use as a place of publication of notices until 1856 and succeeding years. In more recent Acts this mode of publication has become very general, and the police-station is now a depository of all official notices of any importance. In reviewing the subject generally, we may say that the ordinary mode of publishing notices prescribed by revenue Regulations and Acts is by affixing them at the Collector's office, in the Judge's and Munsif's and sub-divisional cutcherries, at the police-station, at the zemindar's cutcherry, and at some conspicuous place in the village, or on the land or estate referred to in the notice, and sometimes in addition to the above forms by proclamation made by beat of drum. The first three modes of publication are unobjectionable, though it can be only said for them that the notices may possibly attract the attention of persons who frequent the court and are in the habit of studying notice-boards; but the outside public rarely visit courts and offices for the purpose of observing notices, and as to police-stations, they studiously avoid and invariably give them a wide berth. The thana officer usually fixes up the notice in the verandah of the office or in the office itself, which is shunned by all save those whom hard fate compels to enter the police-station either as complainants or accused, and the notices therefore can be rarely of use to the general public. In fact, there are obvious reasons why the police should have nothing to do with revenue notices. In regard to notices affixed to the zemindar's cutcherry and in the village, there are two difficulties to be overcome—(1) of getting a proper receipt, and (2) of ensuring that the notice shall remain where it has been placed; while as regards all these forms of publication there is the expense and trouble to be considered. Publication, to be effective, must be what its name implies, and we proposed to consider how this can be best accomplished. A great defect in the administration of the Lower Provinces has always been the absence of official centres in the interior of districts, at which information affecting the interests of the public generally or particular classes of individuals can be readily communicated to them. The North-Western Provinces have their tehsildars, Bombay the mamludars, Madras the village munsifs, while in Bengal there is no office corresponding with any of these centres of communication except sub-divisional offices, and they are too few and far between to suffice for the same purposes as the official centres in other provinces. The rapid extension of the postal system to outlying villages in every district of Bengal seems, however, to offer a simple and practical solution of the difficulty, and we propose to extend the usefulness of the village post-office by making it a medium of communication with the people in official matters. On the principle that all branches of the administration ought to work readily and heartily together, the Postal Department may fairly be asked to allow its numerous post-offices to be utilised as places of publication of notices, seeing how numerous they are, and how conveniently they are dotted about all over the country. In England the post-office has long been regarded as a most suitable place for affixing revenue notices, and we have no doubt that if a proper beginning be made, it will come to be similarly recognised in India. In fact, the rules of some of the revenue departments enjoin that 'officers must furnish post-masters, stamp-distributors and sub-distributors with copies of the notices, and request that they may be kept exhibited for at least six weeks for the information of the public.' The publication of the notices at the post-office possesses several advantages over many of the prescribed modes of publication; it is simple, self-working, cheap, and effective. The Collector will merely have to send the notices in duplicate in a registered cover addressed to the village post-master, with a request that he will affix one to the notice board at the post-office and return the other with an endorsement stating the date of publication. There will be no need to send out peons with duplicate notices to be signed by unwilling witnesses to the publication. The post-office is so much frequented that the notice is not likely to be destroyed or torn down. Should it be necessary to have recourse to legislation in order to give effect to this proposal, the use of duplicate notices might be avoided by enacting that if a notice is sent to the post-master in a registered cover, it shall be presumed to have been published at the time when the cover would be delivered in the ordinary course of post, and proof that the cover was properly addressed and put into the post shall be sufficient to raise the presumption that the notice was duly published at the time. It would then be unnecessary for the post-master to make any return to the Collector of the date of publication. The co-operation of the Post Office Department will be necessary, and this might be obtained by offering to pay one anna per notice, which the Collector could affix to each notice, the stamp to be used having the word 'notice' printed across it. In Appendix XII is given a compendium of all general revenue notices, as distinct from notices which have to be served on individuals, mentioned in the Regulations and Acts in force in the Lower Provinces, and the last column shows the changes in the existing law which the Commission propose in order to legalise the use of post-offices as the recognised places for the publication of general revenue notices."

This proposal entirely meets with Sir Rivers Thompson's approval. He considers it to be very desirable that the administration of the revenue laws should be relieved from even so much connection with the police administration as is involved in the publication at thanas of revenue notices;

and he believes that if the practice of publishing all such notices at post-offices be generally adopted, it will, within a very short time, remove the difficulties which District Officers now find in giving to them real as distinguished from merely formal publicity. But before action can be taken in this matter, a reference must be made to the Postal Department to ascertain their views and secure their co-operation. In paragraph 155 it is further suggested that letters registered or unregistered, delivered through the post-office, should be made the usual means of serving notices which, under the revenue laws, have to be delivered to individuals. The modes of service at present in use, it is said,

"make it necessary to maintain a large army of process-servers whose notorious untrustworthiness prevents notices from being promptly served or strictly enforced, and is one of the chief hindrances to the speedy despatch of business in a Collector's office."

In some recent Acts the service of notices by post is allowed, and the Income-tax Act contains the provision that,

"if a notice is served by registered letter, it shall be presumed to have been served at the time when the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post, and proof that the letter was properly addressed and put into the post shall be sufficient to raise the presumption that the notice was duly served at that time."

The extension of a similar provision to all revenue notices required to be served on individuals would seem to be all that is here necessary. The Commission are of opinion that in every case of service of notice on individuals, an option should be given to the Collector of sending it (1) by the ordinary post, or (2) by registered letter.

"The provision in the Income-tax Act," they say "is defective, in that it fails to distinguish between cases in which compliance with the notice is optional, and no consequences ensue from non-compliance, and those in which a penalty or other injury to interests attaches to non-compliance. It is patent that, when it is optional to a person to comply with a notice, and when no consequences attach to non-compliance, no necessity can arise for proving the service, and therefore it is mere waste of time and money to go through the form of registration."

In the absence of any mention of specific instances, the Lieutenant-Governor does not clearly understand to what class of notices the Commission refer as those the service of which can never require to be proved because no consequences attach to non-compliance; nor does he think that it would be always easy to distinguish beforehand between the cases in which service is, and those in which it is not, likely to be disputed. His view is that, when the law requires the service of a notice upon any person, the Collector should satisfy himself, or have the means of satisfying himself, that the law has been complied with, and consequently in all such cases a registered letter should be employed.

18. The views expressed in paragraph 156 of the Report will be communicated to the Board for consideration in connection with correspondence at present going on between that body and Government on the subject of supposed illicit sales of hide (or puckwa) salt. In paragraph 157 the suggestion is made that a digest should be prepared of important orders of Government on a similar plan to the Board's rules. It is urged that such a digest would promote the despatch of business and secure a proper continuity of procedure in the Secretariat offices, thus preventing the possibility of orders issued during the *régime* of one Lieutenant-Governor being lost sight of by his successor. The preservation of such a digest in a complete form would be a work of some difficulty; and though recognising the value of the Commission's suggestion, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot at present depute an officer to undertake it. But arrangements will be made for keeping in each department of Government a separate file of the general orders which may in future from time to time be issued. The several Registrars will also be instructed to make as complete a collection as possible of the general orders now in force; and in this way the materials for a complete digest will be gradually collected. Arrangements will be made, as recommended in paragraph 158 of the Report, for supplying District Officers with spare copies of all printed letters addressed to them, and a circular will in due course be issued directing that these spare copies shall be treated in the manner there proposed.

19. Paragraphs 159 to 161 of the Report call attention to the great delay which arises in disposing of petitions partly at all events in consequence of the cumbrous and awkward procedure followed in collecting the necessary information for the officer who has to pass orders upon them. In order to remedy this evil, the Commission propose to introduce the use of forms suited to the various classes of petitions most commonly received containing spaces in which the required information can be briefly entered in English. The idea seems a happy one, and the Board will be requested to introduce the use of such forms experimentally in half a dozen selected districts. If the system succeeds when tried on a small scale, there will be no difficulty in extending it. As a further check on delay, the Board will be asked to direct that their register No. 27 shall in future be kept in English. The proposal made in paragraph 162 of the report, to introduce the use of rubber seals, will be commended to the Board's consideration. The Registrar of the Calcutta University states that the chromograph does not work satisfactorily in damp weather. Its suitability for use in Bengal must therefore be very doubtful. Had the Commission been aware of these facts, they would probably have reconsidered the proposal made in their paragraph 163. With reference to paragraph 164, the Board will be asked to consider the expediency of introducing in Calcutta the use of the stamping machine there described.

20. Before considering in detail the several matters discussed in Chapter VIII of the Report, Sir Rivers Thompson deems it right to record that it is not in his judgment necessary or advisable to lay down strict unbending rules restricting the discretion of a district officer regarding the manner in which he shall employ the services of his staff. A procedure which works well in a small district, or in the hands of an exceptionally quick officer, might break down, or, at all events, produce very unsatisfactory results in a large district, or in the hands of an officer who works with more deliberation. What may safely be done by an experienced officer who knows his district and his staff well may be highly dangerous if attempted by a young man who is for the first time in charge of a district. The successful Collector, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, is not the man who sits aloof and endeavours to do everything for himself, but the man who utilizes to the utmost the knowledge and intelligence, as well as the energy and industry, of his staff. He is quite certain that nothing is gained, but much is lost, by throwing upon highly paid gazetted officers any work which can be equally well done by officers on the subordinate establishment on comparatively small pay. With respect to the relations which should exist between a district officer and his subordinates, Sir Rivers Thompson agrees in the opinion of Mr. Thomason, a former Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, as cited by Mr. Grimley, on page 308 of the Report. He cannot accept the view that every ministerial officer must be regarded as necessarily corrupt and restricted to the performance of purely mechanical work. If some of them, as occasionally happens, are corrupt, the necessity for using the knowledge and intelligence of such men without blindly trusting them is one of the difficulties which a district officer has to meet and overcome: but this difficulty is one from which no formal rules can relieve him. Turning now to the several irregular practices which the Commission notice in Chapter VIII, Sir Rivers Thompson concurs with them in condemning the practice of requiring a *précis* to be put up with every bundle of correspondence. Indeed, a note consisting of a mere reproduction of the last letter, or the last few letters in a bundle, is so obviously useless that it can hardly be necessary to condemn as a pure waste of time the practice of making or requiring such notes. But brief notes of another kind, referring to relevant rules or orders, citing previous correspondence bearing on some point at issue, or pointing out omissions, are often very useful, especially when the Collector is new to the district or to the work; and though the three classes specified in paragraph 166 probably include most of the cases in which long notes are necessary, the Lieutenant-Governor does not think it necessary to pass definite orders restricting the use of notes to such cases. With the opinions expressed in paragraph 167 also the Lieutenant-Governor finds himself unable to concur. The young officer who invariably passed orders at once on hearing the vernacular papers of settlement or partition cases read out to him, would be likely to make a good many

mistakes. The officer, old or young, who passed orders in the same way regarding claims to money in deposit would place himself at the mercy of a mohurir, who might or might not read correctly either the original petition or the kaifiyats given by the office. Claims to money in deposit should, as a rule, be in the hands of a Deputy Collector, on whose report, with such further information, if any, as may seem necessary, the Collector's order should be based; but if for any reason the services of a Deputy Collector are not available for this purpose, it is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, very unsafe for the Collector to pass his order without either reading the papers himself or having before him an English note signed by an officer responsible for its correctness. Such a note need not, and in important cases should not, be regarded as removing the necessity for hearing the papers read, but only as an additional precaution against possible mistake or fraud. Again, in stamp cases Sir Rivers Thompson sees no objection to the practice of requiring a note from the peshkar or other officer in charge of them. His view of the case need not be accepted; but nevertheless it may save the Collector several minutes of valuable time. In the case instanced by the Commission as a reckless waste of time in which an officer ordered his sheristadar to compare a kabuliyat with its corresponding pottah, instead of making the comparison himself, it appears to Sir Rivers Thompson that the officer was presumably right; because it could be no more difficult for the sheristadar to do the work than for the officer himself, and his own time was the more valuable. It may of course be the case that this particular order was passed from mere indolence, and not in order to save time required for other work; but this does not appear on the face of the report. Again, taking the case referred to at the end of paragraph 167, it does not appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to be at all a matter of course that the Collector would have been justified in spending ten minutes in questioning the peshkar, and some further time in examining the registers instead of calling upon the peshkar to explain in writing. In all cases of importance it is desirable that any explanation taken from a ministerial officer should be reduced at the earliest possible stage to the form of a written statement from which he cannot recede. Time would no doubt have been saved if the peshkar had been able to write his explanation in English, or if the Collector had been content with having it in Bengali; but whether the latter course was a possible one depended on circumstances which are not mentioned, such as the purpose for which the explanation was required. If it was required for embodiment in an English report or note, it was presumably better that the translation which had in any case to be made should be made by the sheristadar than by his more highly paid superior officer.

These cases have been noticed somewhat at length because what has been said regarding them in their report seems to show that the Commission insufficiently realize the fact that in many of the heavier districts the Collector could not get through his work at all, if he did not consistently avoid taking upon himself any work which can properly be done for him; and that in such districts the object in view should be, not to see how much of the details of work can be thrown upon the Collector, but how far he can be relieved of such details.

It will be understood from what has been said above that the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to concur in much of what is said in paragraph 168. An officer who allows the decision of cases for which he is responsible to rest with his sheristadar or other subordinates is of course altogether without excuse; but, on the other hand, it does not seem to be justifiable to assume that an officer who requires his subordinates to put up notes, abstracts, and translations, or even in matters of routine to draft orders necessarily exercises his own judgment in all these matters less fully than one who retains more of the details of work in his own hands. This matter, again, is one with respect to which, in Sir Rivers Thompson's opinion, no rigid rule can properly be laid down. The office staff should not, of course, be so much employed in one kind of work as unduly to delay the disposal of work of another kind, nor should a Collector blindly accept the suggestions of his subordinates, or employ them to such an extent as to leave himself without full employment; but so long as these conditions are fulfilled, and the quality of

the work turned out is good, Sir Rivers Thompson sees no necessity for imposing upon district officers minute rules prescribing the manner in which they shall employ their staff.

21. In discussing the questions raised in paragraph 169 of the Report, it is necessary to distinguish between the receiving of petitions and the hearing of them. There would seem to be no reason why the Collector or a Deputy Collector, acting under the Collector's instructions, should not receive petitions in open court at any time throughout the day, but it is obvious that he could not stop in the midst of other work to hear them read. In many cases, too, he could not take action upon them without calling for papers or otherwise referring to the office. It is also desirable, as the Commission observe, that the time of district officers should not be wasted over routine petitions, and consequently the necessity arises for sorting petitions before sending the important ones to the Collector for orders. When a petition has been received it is a simple matter to initial and date it, and send it into the office, where it should be at once entered in register No. 27. When on examination a petition is found not to be a pure matter of routine, it should be submitted to the Collector or to the Deputy Collector concerned for orders. The question which the Commission's remarks seem to raise, and with respect to which there may be room for doubt, is whether, in the case of purely routine petitions, they should in all cases be read to the Collector or Deputy Collector, or whether it is allowable to continue what is now the very common practice of writing the necessary order upon them in the office and taking the Collector's or Deputy Collector's signature as a mere matter of form. It is easy to see that objections may be raised to the existing practice; but, on the other hand, it is necessary to consider how many routine petitions have to be dealt with in the Collectorate of a large district, how much time a Deputy Collector would daily have to spend in hearing and passing orders upon them, whether it often happens that the routine orders submitted for signature are not correct, and whether sufficient control over the disposal of routine petitions might not be secured by keeping up register No. 27 in English. In all such cases as the present, it must be borne in mind that whatever time and energy is devoted to supererogatory work is taken from really important work, of which there is in almost every district more than enough to occupy its staff of gazetted officers; but before expressing a decided opinion, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it best to consult the Board and some experienced mofussil officers.

22. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Commission in thinking it desirable that District Officers should, when at head-quarters, open their letters themselves or have them opened in their presence. In a large district the latter practice saves a good deal of trouble, especially if the officer employed stamps the date on each letter instead of leaving the Collector to enter it by hand. When the letters are laid before him in a pile, the Collector can readily look through them, passing immediate orders where necessary, and sending the rest to the office to be put up with connected papers for orders. He is also disposed to agree with the Commission's view that District Officers would generally do well to draft all important letters themselves; and even when an officer does not write the draft himself, it is a great economy of labour to pass his orders in such a way that they can be embodied in, and form the substance of, the draft without altering the language.

23. The practice noticed in paragraph 172, of allowing amlas to issue certificates at their discretion, is one which does not admit of approval. In those cases in which certificates are issued in hundreds for the realization of road cess and the like, it is of course impossible that the Collector himself or one of his Deputy Collectors should look into the circumstances of each individual defaulter; but in such cases certificates should be issued in accordance with some general rule laid down by the Collector, as, for instance, against all who are in default to a certain amount or who have been in default for a certain time. In isolated cases certificates should not be drawn up for issue without orders from a responsible officer. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks it very desirable that Collectors should, as far as possible, avoid the issue of certificates for trivial sums, and he proposes to

call the Board's attention to what is said on this subject in the final clause of paragraph 172; but the question is not free from difficulty especially in the Irrigation Department, which often has to deal with demands large in the aggregate but made up of numerous small claims which must be either enforced or relinquished. If in the Land Acquisition cases referred to in this paragraph the Collector and Deputy Collector actually left to their subordinates the determination of the compensation to be offered, they acted in direct opposition to the first of the Board's general rules bearing on the subject; but without having all the facts before him and hearing the explanation of the officers concerned, the Lieutenant-Governor is reluctant to suppose that this was the case.

24. At present, as explained in paragraph 173 of the Report, besides the fixed establishment of each District Officer, an additional establishment according to a fixed scale is allowed for each Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate. In many cases the temporary clerks thus entertained are not employed under the Deputy Magistrate or Deputy Collector to whose staff they properly belong, but in some other part of the office, the Deputy Collector's establishment being regarded as an elastic portion of the general Collectorate staff available for employment wherever there is pressure of work. In the Patna Division, it is said, no special establishments are told off for Deputy Collectors, but each has charge of some branch of work, and mohurirs or clerks are deputed from the Collector's establishment to attend on them. The Commission take exception to the anomaly of employing on other work clerks properly belonging to a Deputy Collector's establishment. But there would be manifest inconvenience in the rule that a Deputy Collector, in whatever work he may be employed, shall only have the assistance of presumably inexperienced or otherwise inferior men belonging to the temporary staff; and it may be presumed that the present practice would not have grown up and become general unless it were found to be practically advantageous. In the absence then, so far as appears from the report, of any practical evil results, Sir Rivers Thompson is of opinion that so long as the present rules remain unchanged, the practice of employing on other work temporary clerks and mohurirs properly belonging to a Deputy Collector's staff may be allowed to continue. But the advisability of maintaining the present system without modification seems to His Honour to be open to question. He can hold out no hope of absolutely fixing, as the Commission recommend, the number of gazetted officers employed at each station; nor can he accept without reservation the opinion that work does not increase because a Deputy Collector is appointed, or diminish when he is removed. The former point will be considered in connection with Chapter IX of the Report; and as regards the latter, Sir Rivers Thompson's view is that the work which has to be done in the office in connection with a given number of cases remains the same, whatever may be the number of Deputy Collectors employed in deciding them, while, as the number of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors increases, an increased number of mohurirs is required to attend upon them in Court. In the purely administrative work of the Excise, Income-tax, Road Cess, and other similar departments, it is no doubt the case that an increase in the number of gazetted officers in no way increases the work of the office. Indeed, any change which it makes should be in the other direction, as with a full staff of gazetted officers less need be left in the hands of the subordinate staff. But, however this may be, a certain number of Deputy Collectors must be employed in every district, and the chief objection to the present system lies in the fact that a considerable number of clerks and mohurirs, whose services are in fact permanently required, are precluded from counting their service as qualifying them for pension. They doubtless generally look forward to getting appointments on the permanent staff, but many years may elapse before they succeed. To a man placed in this position the temptation to provide for his old age, not by living more economically than his neighbours, but by improper means, is considerable, and it is very desirable that the number of temporary appointments should be greatly reduced, if such appointments cannot be got rid of altogether. The matter is one on which further enquiry is necessary and the Board of Revenue will be consulted; but what occurs to the Lieutenant-Governor

as possible is to bring upon the permanent establishment the smallest temporary staff which has in each district been employed at any time during the years 1884-85 to 1886-87, to determine what is to be regarded as the normal staff of gazetted officers for each district, and to lay down the rule that when there is a staff of Deputy Collectors in excess of the normal scale, the employment of two extra clerks only shall be allowed for each additional Deputy Collector.

25. With reference to paragraph 174 of the Report, the Board will be asked to consider the expediency of abolishing the use of rubakaris in such cases as those there noticed. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Commission in condemning the practice of wasting time over formal correspondence between District Officers and their subordinates at headquarters. When a written communication is necessary it can be made either by means of a memorandum which may form part of an English file or vernacular "*nathi*," or by means of an entry in an order-book. He also agrees with the Commission in thinking that when a revenue petition is on the face of it obviously groundless, it might with advantage be rejected without a reference to the officer whose proceedings are appealed against; but the degree of relief which this change of practice—if it be a change—would afford to executive officers and their establishments must depend upon the number of cases in which obviously groundless appeals are preferred; and this is a point on which no definite opinion can be formed. In many instances, however, really groundless appeals include allegations which, if substantiated, would justify the reversal or modification of the order appealed against, and in all such cases it is necessary that a report, meeting in detail each separate allegation, should continue to be called for.

26. In paragraph 176 the Commission begin by remarking that the great reductions in routine work which their proposals will help to bring about cannot be fully carried out unless certain changes are made in the system at present followed in allotting gazetted officers to districts, and they express the opinion forced upon them by long experience that Government is not fully acquainted with the requirements of various districts. They point out (what is perfectly well known to Government) that, during the unhealthiest part of the year, districts are sometimes undermanned, and are apparently of opinion that the strength of the staff attached to each district should be absolutely fixed; or, in other words, that no officer should ever be removed from a district without another being sent to take his place. As the Government is in constant communication with Commissioners and District Officers throughout the Province on the subject of their requirements, Sir Rivers Thompson is unable to concur with the Commission in attributing to insufficient information on the part of Government the fact that the staff at the disposal of District Officers is often reduced to an embarrassing extent during the hot weather and rains. The cause lies in another direction. It would no doubt be a great advantage from an administrative point of view if the numerical strength of the staff of gazetted officers attached to each district could be absolutely fixed; but as the number of officers absent on leave, through sickness and other causes, is much larger between April and October than during the rest of the year, this result could only be attained by keeping up a reserve of unemployed officers during the cold weather months. The fact simply is that the Province is under-officered, that is to say, it has not such a staff of covenanted and uncovenanted officers as is necessary to ensure that each district shall at all seasons be fully manned. Hence it frequently happens between the months of April and October that an officer has to be moved from one district to another, not because he was not wanted where he was, but because he is still more wanted somewhere else. The District Officer, whose staff is thus depleted naturally complains, and the Commissioner supports his representations; but the Government has not a man at its disposal and can do nothing, not because it fails to recognize the reasonableness of the complaint, and deplores it, but because the district from which the officer has been moved could only be relieved by causing still greater inconvenience to some other district.

27. In paragraphs 178 and 179, the Commission propose that one of the Deputy Collectors, attached to the Sudder station of each large district, should

be nominated and officially recognized as Personal Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector. His duties would be—

- I.—To supervise the preparation of all returns, statements, explanations, and regular periodical reports, and submit them to the proper authority under his own signature. The periodical reports would of course be laid before the Collector in draft, and revised, curtailed, or added to by him as he might desire.
- II.—To see that all explanations and “kaifiyats” are punctually given by the record-keeper, nazir, or other *amla* from whom they are due to the officers who have called for them, not merely to the Collector, but also to the Deputy Collectors in charge of the departments to which the kaifiyat refers.
- III.—To receive all petitions on the revenue side of the office (unless the District Officer should prefer to do this himself, as he perhaps usually would in the lighter districts), submitting the important ones to the Collector for orders, making over those referring to any particular department to the Deputy Collector in charge of that department, and passing orders himself on all petitions in the General Department which he is competent to deal with.
- IV.—To see that all cases are promptly brought up for orders before the officer on whose file they are pending.
- V.—To issue reminders to sub-divisional officers and others subordinate to the Collector-Magistrate; to issue routine orders to Sub-Deputies, canoongoes, ameens, and other officers in charge of field-work and local enquiries; and to see that they submit their reports without undue delay, bringing to the Collector's notice all instances of persistent negligence or procrastination.
- VI.—To submit under his own signature replies to all routine letters and communications.
- VII.—To supervise the distribution of current work among the *amla*, and to see that each man does a proper amount of work, thus guarding against the tendency to ask for special establishments and temporary clerks whenever any extra work has to be done.
- VIII.—To see that all registers and records are properly kept up and entries punctually made, and specially to guard against delays on the part of the record-room *amla* in furnishing copies or returning documents to the public, and in producing records for the inspection of the courts.
- IX.—To sign all contingent, travelling allowance and other bills.
- X.—To submit to the Collector notes when required on stamp cases, claims to money in deposit, opening of separate accounts, and similar matters.

The Personal Assistant, it is said, would be the recognized head of the office, responsible for the proper working of all its parts, and the medium of communication between the District Officer and his ministerial staff, current duties being thus centralised in the hands of an officer whose standing and authority would command the respect of his subordinates and the confidence of his superiors, and who might fairly be expected to be above the dishonourable practices which, it is said, are too common under the sway of sheristadars, peshkars, and men of that stamp. The Personal Assistant should, wherever this is practicable, be a Deputy Collector of one of the higher grades, and his duties might, as a general rule, be combined with those of the treasury officer. In at all events ten of the smaller districts the appointment of a Personal Assistant is not considered necessary. The administration of separate departments would be distributed as at present amongst the whole staff of Deputy Collectors, the Collector retaining the general supervision of the whole, and in small districts the direct management of certain branches of work.

28. At present the treasury officer, against the original intention of the arrangement, is obliged by the necessities of the case to take his share of criminal work, and is placed in direct charge of one or more branches of the revenue administration. If he were relieved of these duties, it would become necessary that some one else should do them, and this would involve the necessity for increasing the strength of the Subordinate Executive Service, which even at present is insufficient for the work which it has to do. The proposed arrangement would therefore be an expensive one; and apart from the expense, Sir Rivers Thompson is of opinion that, from an administrative point of view, it is not desirable to diminish the responsibility and weaken the influence of District Officers by adding another link to the official chain through which their control over actual work must be exercised. He cannot coincide in the Commission's view that the District Officer should be relieved of responsibility for the submission of returns and explanations, and it seems to him very doubtful whether a Personal Assistant would be as competent to prepare for the Collector's approval periodical statements and the materials for periodical reports as the Deputy Collector in charge of the practical administration of each department. On the whole Sir Rivers Thompson is unable to accept the Commission's proposal.

It is urged in paragraph 180 that unnecessary applications for additional establishments would become less frequent if there were an officer in the position of a Personal Assistant, part of whose duty it would be to exercise a close supervision over the distribution of work in all departments. But, on the other hand, it may be reasonably pressed that the Personal Assistant would be a native of Bengal, with whom the tendency would be to make things pleasant for the permanent establishment and to take opportunities of providing for some deserving candidate for office by making him a temporary clerk. If no check is at present exercised over applications for extra establishment, and if such establishments, when appointed, are not required to do a full tale of work, Sir Rivers Thompson cannot admit that either District Officers or Commissioners are free from blame. A Collector or Magistrate should not at once believe whatever he is told, or accept the theory that officers on his permanent staff are only required to perform the ordinary current duties of his office, but should himself, as far as possible, make arrangements in consultation with the sheristadar or other head of the office for the discharge of such extraordinary duties as may from time to time be thrown upon it. The art of administration consists to a great extent in knowing how to get good work out of subordinates; and there are, in Sir Rivers Thompson's opinion, few surer signs of lax and inefficient administration in any office than excessive readiness to apply for additional establishments.

29. Paragraph 181 proposes the establishment in each Collectorate of an Enquiry Office, in which should sit daily at certain fixed hours a gazetted officer, whose duty it would be to answer enquiries, direct persons where to go and what steps to take to get their business done, send for and enquire into complaints of delay, extortion, or neglect of duty on the part of any employé, and see that copies were promptly given, documents returned, searches made, and the business of the public disposed of without delay. The Commission do not suppose that the establishment of such an office would at once have the effect of protecting ignorant people from extortion and unnecessary delay, but they express the opinion that if the Collectors took some little trouble about the matter on the outset, and had the nature and advantages of the Enquiry Office made thoroughly well known, it would not be long before the people would flock to it for information; and the knowledge that any delay or attempt at taking bribes might at any moment be brought to the notice of the Enquiry Officer would, they think, have a powerful tendency to put a stop to abuses.

30. Sir Rivers Thompson is disposed to fear that the unwillingness of injured parties to complain, which at present is the principal obstacle to the suppression of abuses, would not disappear even if an officer were specially set apart for the receipt of complaints. In many cases, too, it would probably be difficult to spare a gazetted officer during a fixed period each day for the hearing of complaints which might or might not be presented. However, before expressing a decided opinion on these points,

the Board of Revenue will be requested to consult some mofussil officers of experience upon the proposal.

31. The concluding paragraphs of Chapter IX—Nos. 182 to 188—deal with the Commission's important proposal to amalgamate, as far as possible, the several separate establishments at present kept up in the office of Collectors, Magistrates, and Commissioners. At present there are in all such offices two separate departments—the English and the vernacular—working independently of each other.

"This state of things," they observe in paragraph 182, "like so many other details of our present administrative system, has grown up by degrees during the lapse of years without its real character having been perceived. At first nearly all the work of Collectors was carried on in the vernacular; even returns and reports to higher authority being submitted in that form. The natives were almost entirely ignorant of English, and it seems to have been the custom to employ Eurasians to perform such small portions of the work as required to be done in that language. These men, though able to speak the native languages, were not, as a general rule, able to read Persian and Bengali documents or accounts with the necessary fluency. There thus arose a sort of tacit understanding that it was necessary to keep up two sets of officials—one for the English work, the other for the vernacular; and among the men themselves it got to be a fixed idea that those entertained for the one class of work were not expected, or in fact authorised, to know anything about the other. As the years went on and the number of natives acquainted with English increased rapidly, the old type of Eurasian clerk got by degrees elbowed out, and there are not now many men of this class employed in mofussil offices in these provinces. When the English-speaking Bengalis took their place, the theory that the clerks in the English office were not expected to know anything about the vernacular became practically untenable. It is nevertheless clung to by many of them, as well as by the *amla* of the vernacular establishment, and the President of this Commission remembers more than one instance during his service of Bengali clerks objecting to take up and translate papers in their own vernacular, on the ground that it was not the work for which they had been engaged. There is also some but not much weight in the argument which has been urged on us from certain quarters that educated Bengalis in the present day devote themselves chiefly to the acquisition of English and neglect their own language. However true this may be—and we admit that there is some truth in it—we do not suppose that any of them would find any practical difficulty in reading Bengali documents, or that, if they had to choose between working in the vernacular and losing their appointments, they would hesitate to accept the former alternative."

The practical advantages to be anticipated from the proposed amalgamation of establishments are thus stated in paragraph 184:—

"There are strong reasons for abolishing all distinctions between employes working in English and those working in vernacular, as well as between those who perform magisterial and those who perform revenue duties, and for having in the sudder office of each district only one staff of ministerial officers.

"One of the strongest of these reasons is the double work that goes on under the present system. All the numerous returns now submitted by District Officers to Government, the High Court, and the Board are in many districts first prepared in the vernacular by extracting the necessary facts and figures from registers and the records of cases. When the return, together with the necessary explanations, has been thus prepared, it is read out to one of the clerks in the English office by the *mohurir*, and he writes it down in English. The same process is followed in many districts in respect of *kaifiyats* or reports, which are first drawn up in vernacular from the original materials by the record-keeper, *taujih navis*, or their assistants, and then taken into the English office to be translated. The reverse process also takes place. When an order comes from higher authority in English, or when the Collector himself writes an order in that language, it is often taken into the English office to be translated into vernacular theoretically for the information of *amla*, who, though they in many instances understand English, still keep up the old fiction of being expected officially to understand only their own vernacular. In making these remarks we would not be understood to say that translations are never required to be made; on the contrary, all orders intended to be understood and acted upon by the general public will of course still require to be translated. What we object to is merely translations from one branch of the office to another, which result in everything having to be done twice over at great waste of time and money, much of which might be avoided by the introduction of a simpler and more economical system. Numerous examples have come under our notice of the evil effects of the dual system, all tending to show how it multiplies work, causes delay, and enhances the difficulty, at all times great in a district office, of fixing responsibility for mistakes."

In the Magistrate's office, it is said, the post of the *sheristadar* was amalgamated with that of the head clerk in 1862, but the rest of the establishment continued to be divided into two separate branches, and the result has been that the head clerk and *sheristadar* practically confines his attention to the English office, all vernacular work being left to the *peshkar* or head *mohurir*—an officer on comparatively low pay.

32. If the Commission's proposal be adopted, the whole of the Collector's establishment, with the exception of certain special departments, which are separately considered, will be amalgamated with the whole of the Magistrate's establishment in a single graded staff, each member of which will be available for employment in any department of the amalgamated office. Some of the highest grades would no doubt have to be reserved for picked men; but, except in cases of special merit or demerit, promotion from one grade to another would, up to a certain point, amongst fully qualified officers, be regulated by seniority, and each member of the staff would be required to work as occasion arose, either in English or in the vernacular of the district. The Commission express the hope that if their proposals in this matter be accepted, Collectors will not find it difficult to select from their present staff an establishment every member of which will be capable of working both in English and in the vernacular. This view may at the moment be too sanguine, and in any case its realisation must be contingent on the reduction of work by the simplification of procedure as proposed; but even if it should, in some districts, be found impossible at once to form a staff, every member of which should be capable of working either in English or in the vernacular, there would seem to be no reason why this qualification should not be regarded as a *sine qua non* for all future appointments, and, if this be done, the desired result must gradually be attained. Meantime, those members of the graded staff, who do not know English or cannot work in the vernacular, may be kept in the lower grades and employed to the best advantage on such work as they are capable of doing. In Commissioners' offices the amalgamation of the two departments would apparently be a very simple matter. The rates of pay to be fixed for the several grades and the financial aspect of the scheme generally will be considered hereafter in connection with the Commission's eleventh chapter. The previous administrative question, as to the possibility and expediency of amalgamation with a view to the simplification of work and the improvement of the position of the ministerial staff, must first be decided, and the Lieutenant-Governor, subject to an expression of the Board's opinion, need only say at present that the views of the Commission have his approval.

33. Chapter X discusses the economic and social changes which, in the Commission's opinion, necessitate a general and systematic revision of the salaries at present paid to ministerial officers. Paragraph 190, with which must be read Appendix XVI, considers the rise which is said to have occurred in the price of provisions since the last general revision of salaries in the year 1868, and in the following ten paragraphs an endeavour is made to measure the increased expenditure said to be necessitated by social changes in respect of such matters as marriage, religious ceremonies, the employment of servants, dress, the use of conveyances, house-rent, medicine and education. The general conclusion arrived at is that, the cost of living has risen 75 per cent. since the year 1868; that there are unmistakable indications on all sides of an upward tendency; and that though an increase of salaries to the extent of 75 per cent. may be impracticable, the scale should be raised as much in reference to the present and prospective rise in the cost of living as the state of the finances may permit.

The Bengali gentleman who sat as one of the members of the Commission dissents from the view expressed in the report on the subject of social changes:—

"It should be borne in mind," he writes, "that the *amla* class includes persons of very different grades of society. Their earnings vary from Rs. 8 to Rs. 200, and their social and domestic requirements cannot be fairly represented by a few extracts from the replies of a few officers of the highest grade, or of officers in the Subordinate, Executive or Judicial Service. Details about clothing, domestic servants, marriage expenses of a *sheristadar* on Rs. 200, or of a Deputy Collector or Subordinate Judge have little or no relation to the requirements of a *mohurir* on Rs. 12 or Rs. 20; so that the statements of such officers, as extracted in this chapter, are of little value. If they do anything they serve only to mislead. In this country domestic requirements vary, not according to official rank or pay, but according to caste. A *Satgope* *mohurir* on Rs. 16 is much better off in his circumstances because his requirements are less than those of a Brahman or a Kayast on twice that pay. The former, generally speaking, maintains no relatives; the latter is bound by the rules of his community to support many. So that returns of domestic establishment obtained from different grades of officers irrespective of their caste cannot but be delusive. I demur to the marshalling of figures which are *prima facie* not correct, and can serve no good purpose in arriving at a correct conclusion."

34. Sir Rivers Thompson entertains the belief that in the classes from which amla are taken, as in most other classes of the community, the standard of comfort has in recent years risen, and will continue to rise in the future; but the question whether this is so or not is not, in his judgment, one which it is necessary for Government in the present connection to consider. From the innumerable applications which come before the Government for employment in the public service in all its grades and departments, there can be little doubt that the supply of well qualified and educated men far exceeds the appointments which are at the disposal of Government. So long as the salaries offered suffice to secure the services of competent men, and do not fall conspicuously below the emoluments which similarly qualified persons can secure elsewhere, the presumption must, he thinks, be that the present scale of pay is sufficiently high. It is not of course necessary that the salaries of Government servants should be equal in amount to the incomes which may be secured by successful private enterprise, because the certainty of the former and the prospect offered of a pension on retirement materially affect the question.

35. The report does not state how the prices given in Appendix XVI were obtained, but it has been ascertained demi-officially that those of the year 1868 were mainly taken from the statement of prices given in the Jail Administration Report. Those of the year 1884, it is said, were taken from returns received from a large number of persons consulted by the Commission; but the statistics so obtained were supplemented, and, where necessary, modified in accordance with the result of enquiries addressed to respectable dealers and others. It is apparent therefore that the figures cannot be accepted as unquestionably correct. Moreover, the prices of individual years depend so much on good or bad harvest and other temporary causes that it would, in any case, be necessary, in order to establish a permanent rise of prices, to compare not two single years but two series of years. The following table, compiled from the Jail Administration Reports for the years 1868 to 1885, exhibits results differing widely from those shown in the report.

A.

Statement showing the prices per maund of the principal articles of food used in the Jails in Bengal from 1868 to 1885.

YEARS.	ARTICLES OF FOOD.					
	Rice.	Wheat, flour, or attah.	Dall.	Meat.	Fish.	Salt.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1868	2 0 1	4 2 1	2 15 9	7 0 8	6 5 1	5 9 4
1869	2 4 1	5 1 10	3 7 6	7 7 6	6 11 2	5 5 3
1870	2 1 0	...	3 6 9	5 11 5	5 12 3	5 4 0
1871	1 11 0	3 4 0	2 9 5	5 9 10	5 0 7	5 1 11
1872	1 12 0	3 9 0	2 10 6	5 7 6	6 2 5	5 1 11
Average	1 15 3	4 0 3	3 0 4	6 4 2	6 0 4	5 4 6
1873	2 0 0	4 4 0	2 14 0	7 0 6	5 5 4	5 3 3
1874	2 15 0	4 5 0	3 11 0	7 7 0	5 8 0	5 5 0
1875	2 4 0	3 9 0	3 0 0	7 4 0	6 6 0	4 14 0
1876	2 1 0	3 1 0	2 5 0	6 14 0	6 15 8	4 13 0
1877	2 8 0	3 9 0	2 10 0	7 5 0	6 8 0	4 12 0
Average	2 5 7	3 12 0	2 14 5	7 2 11	6 2 1	4 15 10
1878	3 3 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	6 15 0	7 1 0	4 12 0
1879	2 15 0	5 5 0	3 15 0	7 5 0	7 14 0	4 10 0
1880	2 0 3	4 9 5	2 11 10	7 4 2	7 10 0	4 7 3
1881	1 7 6	4 1 3	2 1 6	7 1 0	7 6 7	4 5 8
1882	1 9 0	4 7 0	2 3 6	7 1 9	7 3 0	3 8 6
Average	2 3 9	4 10 1	2 15 2	7 2 2	7 6 11	4 5 6
1883	1 15 1	4 3 2	2 6 5	7 13 5	8 2 10	3 5 9
1884	2 8 2	4 4 2	2 6 10	7 11 3	7 5 7	3 5 3
1885	2 8 7	4 0 3	2 7 9	7 8 3	7 9 8	3 4 5
Average	2 5 3	4 2 6	2 7 0	7 11 0	7 11 4	3 5 2
Percentage of increase or decrease in the average of 1883-84-85 over the average of 1868 to 1872.						
Increase	19'2	3'5	...	22'79	28'02	...
Decrease ... ..	...	...	19'31	...	...	37'08

36. A complete series of figures for each division separately is not readily obtainable in respect of most of the articles shown in Appendix XVI. In respect of food-grains the general course of prices has from time to time been fully considered, and from Chapter II of Mr. O'Connor's latest review of prices and wages in India, it appears that the average number of seers of rice selling for a rupee in Bengal has been as follows during the several periods indicated:—

Periods	...	...	1865-68	1869-72	1873-76	1877-80	1881-84.
Number of seers per rupee	...	...	18.66	22.87	18.9	16.05	21.61

The year 1885 was a very bad one for rice in Bengal, and the number of seers fell to 15.18, but during the current year prices have again fallen. The opinion was at one time general amongst economists that the depreciation in the value of silver as measured in gold must result in or be accompanied by a corresponding rise in the silver prices of commodities in India. But Mr. Barbour and others have shown that statistics do not support this view; and while, on the whole, Sir Rivers Thompson does not doubt that the cost of living has risen, he cannot accept the Commission's estimate of the extent to which this has been the case.

37. Chapter XI, with the corresponding appendices, exhibits and discusses in detail the revised scale of establishments recommended for Commissioners, Collectors (including Deputy Commissioners), and Sub-divisional Officers. Complete and final orders cannot be passed upon these proposals till it has been ascertained how far effect can be given to the changes of procedure proposed in the preceding chapters of the Report; but in the meantime certain questions, incidentally arising, seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to call for notice. He is also pleased to direct that, pending the issue of final orders, the numerical strength fixed by the Commission shall be provisionally regarded as the normal strength of the establishment in each department or group of departments. As vacancies occur promotion may be given within the office, but the vacancy at the bottom of the chain should, if possible, not be filled up. Where this is found to be impracticable, a man may, under the Commissioner's orders or with his previous sanction, be appointed to fill the vacancy but all such appointments must be treated as merely temporary ones.

38. If the English and vernacular establishments of District Officers are to be amalgamated as proposed, so as to form a single graded staff, it will be necessary to decide whether the salaries allotted to each grade shall be fixed as they are at present in the English Department, or shall rise by periodical increments as they do in the Vernacular Department. The majority of the Commission are in favour of fixed salaries, while one of the members, Baboo Durgagattee Banerjee, takes the opposite view. The reasons for the two conflicting opinions are stated, but as the same question is at present under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration in connection with a reference made by the Finance Committee, it would not, he thinks, be convenient to discuss it here. Paragraphs 219 to 230 contain the Commission's proposals relating to the Account and Towji Departments. The first of these relates to the Board's quarterly revenue return No. X, the preparation of which forms a very considerable part of the work of the towji navis and his subordinates. In appendix XXVIII a simplified form is proposed, the adoption of which would apparently save a great deal of labour; and as at present informed, Sir Rivers Thompson is disposed to think that the process of simplification might be carried somewhat further by the omission of the separate columns showing receipts under the head of malikana. These views will be communicated to the Board of Revenue.

39. In the proposals which they make for the simplification of the procedure for recording and bringing to account land revenue collections, the Commission go a step further than the Committee which considered this question in the year 1878. Before that time the Towji Department confined its attention to the entry of receipts in the estates ledger, which is generally kept up in the vernacular, and had nothing to do with the general register of land revenue receipts, which is kept in English as one of the books of the Account Department. In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee an arrangement has since been introduced in some districts under which, at kist time, when the pressure of work is great, the mohwirs of the Towji Department, as well as the staff of the Account Depart-

ment, are employed in making the necessary entries in the register of land revenue receipts, which is of course broken up into the requisite number of detached parts. This register thus takes the place of the *shumar* or rough list of payments which was formerly kept in the Towji Department, and the estates ledger is subsequently brought up from the chalans after the agreement of the accounts of the treasurer and accountant has been completed. This arrangement is found to work well, but it has not been introduced in all districts, partly perhaps because the towji mohurirs do not know English, and partly, the Commission think, because the separation of the Towji and Account Departments encourages a tacit understanding among the clerks that they shall not be expected to assist each other. It is not clear, however, that distinct orders directing its general adoption have ever been issued. The Commission now propose that the Towji and Accounts Departments should be permanently amalgamated and placed under the control of the accountant. The towji navis would then become an assistant accountant in charge of the estates ledger, and his subordinates could be employed when land revenue collections were slack, in whatever work was from time to time most pressing. The ledger could be separately prepared, as at present, from the chalans after the reconciliation of the Treasury and Account Department books, and with a simplified return No. X the relief afforded by the amalgamation of the two departments would probably be considerable. That there is nothing essentially impracticable in the proposal is proved by the fact that it corresponds with the practice at present followed in the 24-Pergunnahs district. As the Towji Department has comparatively little to do during a considerable part of each quarter, the immediate relief to the Account Department should be considerable in those districts where the towji mohurirs, or a considerable number of them, know English, or where an English-knowing staff can be brought together without changes greater than can prudently be made at once. In those districts where a staff acquainted with English cannot at once be employed in the towji branch of the amalgamated office, the relief afforded by amalgamation will at first be comparatively slight; but some of the old hands can probably in all districts be replaced by men knowing English; and if the rule be laid down that a knowledge of English shall in future be required of all candidates for appointment, a fully qualified staff will gradually everywhere be formed. The Board will therefore be requested to issue the necessary instructions for the observance of this rule in future. They will also be asked to favour the Lieutenant-Governor with a statement showing how many of the mohurirs on the towji establishment of each district are acquainted with English, and on the receipt of this information final orders will issue. At present Sir Rivers Thompson can only express his general approval of the Commission's proposal.

40. In paragraph 230 a revised scale of salaries is proposed for the amalgamated Account and Towji Departments. The salaries there proposed are considerably higher than those at present paid in accordance with the orders passed on the report of the Committee which was appointed to revise the treasury and account establishments in the year 1879. A fresh revision of salaries so recently fixed would at first sight seem to be uncalled for, but the correspondence summarised in the Commission's 229th paragraph furnishes reasonable ground for the opinion that accountants are still under-paid in comparison with other clerks whose duties are less laborious and demand less constant care and accuracy. The Commission's proposals, as shown in detail in Appendix XXXIII, involve an additional cost of Rs. 54 a month only; but they assume a reduction of numerical strength, with respect to the possibility of which the Board will be requested to report.

41. Treasury establishments were not, like those of the Account Department, revised in 1879. The Committee which sat in that year recommended that an allowance of 7 per mille should be made to treasurers to cover the losses which they frequently suffer in connection with remittances of treasure. This proposal was accepted by the Local Government, but did not meet with the approval of the Government of India, and consequently the position of treasurers remained unchanged. With respect to the salaries of poddars, enquiries made in the year 1883 elicited the unanimous opinion that (except in the districts of the Presidency Division, which have been exceptionally treated), the present salaries, averaging about Rs 7, are

inadequate The cost of the revised establishments now proposed by the Commission is stated in Appendix XXXVI at Rs. 5,980 a month, or Rs. 380 in excess of the existing scale. The Lieutenant-Governor takes no exception to this; but the numerical strength is cut down from 199 to 162; and here too an expression of the views of the Board on the possibility of this reduction is requisite.

42. The suggestion made at the end of paragraph 232, with respect to the rate levied on local and trust funds, seems to Sir Rivers Thompson to indicate some little misapprehension of the facts. It is true that this rate has proved to be more productive than was anticipated, and more than meets the cost of the improvements effected in 1879 and since that time; but it cannot be said that the rate was merely intended to cover the cost of these changes. It was sanctioned because some such charge appeared to be equitable and proper; and though it was intended to cover, and did in fact more than cover, the increased expenditure which necessitated its imposition, it cannot be separated from other items of revenue, and regarded as if it were a fund set apart for a specific purpose.

43. Paragraphs 233 and 234 propose the amalgamation of the Collectorate Vernacular Record Department with that of the Magistrate. It is not clear to the Lieutenant-Governor how this would diminish work or promote public convenience, so long as the two sets of records are kept in different rooms, as the only substantial change from the existing state of things would apparently be the subordination of the Magistrate's record-keeper to the officer in charge of the Collectorate records. It may be possible, however, in many districts without much inconvenience or heavy expenditure, to make such a change in the local distribution of courts and offices as to bring the two record-rooms together, and in all such cases this amalgamation might be substantially advantageous. On this point all Commissioners will be asked to report.

44. The proposal made in paragraph 213 to dispense with the services of the six clerks employed in Howrah for the registration of inland traffic and the emigration clerk at Chittagong will be considered in the General Department of Government, and the Board will be asked to report on the suggestion made in the same paragraph regarding the establishment employed in writing out notices, &c, in certain districts in which the number of certificates for the realization of cesses is large. A reference will also be made to the Board regarding the proposal made in paragraph 211 to abolish the separate Nizamat establishment at Moorshedabad. It has always appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor that a reduction of expenditure is possible here.

45. In Chapter XIII the Commission discuss the existing rules regarding the supply of tents to Divisional, District, and Sub-divisional Officers. With respect to the general principle which should be followed in fixing the scale on which provision should be made for officers of various grades, they write as follows:—

"The scale of tents at present in force was fixed in 1868 at a time when the rules about official tours were far less stringent than at present. That scale is based on the principle that 'Government does not profess to do more than provide office accommodation for an officer while marching in the interior of the districts. This, it has been ascertained, is the practice in the North-Western Provinces, where officers furnish themselves with such tents as they may require for their personal accommodation, in addition to the office tents.'

"This principle, we need hardly say, has never at any time been practically observed in Bengal, and the President of this Commission having frequently paid visits to brother officers in the North-Western Provinces has strong grounds for thinking that it has never been enforced even there. It would be a great hardship if it were enforced. Government provides circuit-houses for inspecting officers of all kinds, and there are numerous inspection bungalows along every road, canal, and embankment for the use of officers of the Public Works Department. It would be strange, indeed, if Collectors and their subordinates, who are expected to spend many months every year in places far remote from any suitable habitation, were not to be provided with tents to shelter them. In the case of officers on small salaries (such as Sub-divisional Officers), it would be a great hardship to compel them to purchase tents at a cost exceeding one or even two months' salary. As, therefore, this provision has for many years past been virtually ignored, and as it would be harsh to insist upon it, and practically impossible to enforce it, we propose to consider it as obsolete, and in the following remarks to assume that the scale of tents is intended to provide for an officer's personal accommodation as well as that of his office."

46. From the views here expressed, Sir Rivers Thompson does not feel called upon to dissent. The specific conclusions at which the Commission have arrived are embodied in the revised rules proposed for adoption in paragraph 277. The Lieutenant-Governor does not concur with the Commission in thinking it necessary that tents should be provided for amla. Except in the case of Sub-divisional Officers, only a very small part of an officer's establishment should, he thinks, as a general rule, accompany him on tour, two being probably a sufficient number for a Collector, and half a dozen at the outside for a Commissioner; and accommodation more suited to their requirements than that of a tent can, he believes, always be found in the vicinity of the camp to which they are attached. If the travelling allowance which they now draw is not sufficient to cover the cost of such quarters, Sir Rivers Thompson would prefer to meet the difficulty by raising the rate of allowance rather than by undertaking to provide tents. With respect to the proposed reserve camp equipage also, he is unable to accept, without reservation, the Commission's view. The occasions on which Deputy Collectors at the Sudder station are employed in field work are not frequent. The Joint-Magistrate too is very seldom absent from head-quarters at the same time as the Collector, and it must still seldomer happen that both require to use tents. When there is an Assistant Collector at head-quarters, in addition to the Joint-Magistrate a tent, with its appurtenances, is allowed under the present rules, but this would seem to be an inconvenient arrangement because the districts to which Assistants are attached vary from time to time. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to accept the Commission's proposal to sanction a reserve of tents to meet occasional requirements; but he thinks that, instead of a fixed district reserve, it will suffice to place a few tents at the disposal of each Commissioner for use in any district of his division where they may be required. In some districts in which inspection bungalows are numerous, tents are comparatively little needed, and a reserve of four or five tents, with their appurtenances, will probably be the largest number required in any division. Before passing orders on this point, it will be necessary to ascertain in detail the requirements of different Commissioners. Again, in the case of Sub-divisional Officers, while recognizing the fact that to a married European officer travelling, as he often must do, with his family a second tent is a necessity, the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to admit that a Sub-divisional Officer in all cases requires a second tent. Officers of this class do not usually make rapid or continuous journey, but remain for a considerable time at each camping place. The move from one camping ground to another can often be made while the officer himself returns, as in most cases he periodically must do, to head-quarters; and apart from this, though continuous marching with a single tent no doubt involves hardship, the discomfort of a move made only about once a week is not so serious a matter. In the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion Sub-divisional Officers should not be married; but if that is unavoidable occasionally, the case of married European Sub-divisional Officers should be met by a loan from the Commissioner's reserve; and if owing to the character of the country, or for any other reason, a second tent is in any particular sub-division absolutely necessary even for an officer who does not travel with his family, the addition of a sleeping pal to the present sanctioned scale should suffice.

47. Another point on which the Commission's views appear to be open to question is the proposal to fix six years as the time for which a Buxar-made tent is expected to last. The industry at that place being a new one, it may have been the case that the tents at first turned out were of inferior quality, and consequently they may require replacing before they have been in use for the usual period of eight years. There is recent information to show that Buxar tents are not inferior to those made elsewhere.

The present rules regarding the supply of tents having been issued under the Board's authority, Sir Rivers Thompson thinks it well to ascertain how far that body concurs in the views indicated above.

48. In Chapter XIV the Commission discuss the possibility of simplifying the procedure of the Registration Department, and consider the expediency of modifying the scale of establishments employed in the several offices. It is

unquestionably true that there would be an immense saving of labour if, instead of requiring that all documents shall be copied in the office where they are registered, the law allowed the presenting party himself to provide the necessary copy or copies on paper of a prescribed kind and size suitable for subsequent binding in volumes; nor can it be doubted that such a system would often be much more convenient to the public than the present one. But, on the other hand, there would be less security than at present for the correctness of the copies kept in the registers because a lazy mohurir, who merely had to compare a copy with its original, might often be tempted to assume, instead of testing, its correctness, while under the present system, being required to make a copy, he may as well make it correctly as incorrectly. Moreover a presenting party, who desired to secure the registration of an incorrect copy, would only have to purchase the concurrence of a single man—the comparer. There would thus be an important loss to counterbalance the undoubted gain. As regard the indexes, which, under the existing law, are kept up generally in duplicate, and in some cases in triplicate, Sir Rivers Thompson concurs in the Commission's view that, except in the case of rural offices, it would suffice for all practical purposes if a single copy of each index were maintained. An index volume is no doubt more frequently used, and therefore more quickly destroyed, than any particular volume of the registers themselves; but so long as the registers themselves exist, an index can always be reproduced; while, as pointed out by the Commission, if the registers had ceased to exist, the index would be of little use. The amalgamation of indexes III and IV with index No. I would also seem to be advisable if it would result in any considerable saving of labour. The Inspector-General's proposals regarding the use of printed forms, the abolition of rough drafts, the use of stamps for impressing the formal part of endorsements, and the introduction of registration fee-stamps, to which the Commission refer in their 286th and 287th paragraphs, need not be discussed here, as they have been, or will be, dealt with in due course in the Judicial Department of this Government in connection with any change in the law which in some cases would be necessary before the new procedure could be adopted.

49. Paragraph 280 of the Report notices the fact that of late years rural sub-registry offices throughout the province have to some extent changed their character. It was the intention of Sir George Campbell, by whom the system was initiated, that these offices should be essentially local in character, the post of Rural Sub-Registrar being reserved as a general rule for retired native officers and resident non-official gentlemen of known respectability, who should work at or near their own homes; but the Lieutenant-Governor has more than once had occasion to call attention to the fact, which is now also noticed by the Commission, that candidates of altogether another class, with no local claims, have very frequently been appointed. Circumstances have no doubt changed since Sir George Campbell's time, and it may not in all cases be possible to find suitable local candidates to fill vacancies amongst the now numerous body of Rural Sub-Registrars; but it is Sir Rivers Thompson's wish that in accordance with what has uniformly been the policy of Government, every effort should be made to preserve the original character of these appointments, and to prevent them from becoming a mere branch of the public service on behalf of which a claim for pension would then inevitably arise. The post of Rural Sub-Registrar may in some cases be a substitute for rather than an addition to a pension; but this need not affect its essentially local character. In order to secure the maintenance of this character it is necessary that when a vacancy occurs it should be left to the District Officer to nominate a candidate; and this procedure, which is understood to be in accordance with the present practice, should be uniformly followed. If for any reason the District Officer cannot find a suitable local candidate, the Inspector-General can select a man from some other district; but this should only be done when no suitable local candidate is forthcoming. With respect to the salaries of the clerks employed by Rural Sub-Registrars, it is not necessary or desirable that Government should interfere more than it at present does. The original intention that Rural Sub-Registrars should belong to such a class that they may fairly be expected to do most or a fair share of the clerical work themselves should be maintained.

50. The question of establishments is considered in paragraphs 283 to 285, and the Commission arrives at the conclusion that the present scale of salaries is insufficient. The sanctioned numerical strength in different districts, as shown on page 290, also seems to them to demand reconsideration. For some years past the Inspector-General of Registration has called attention to the small pay and indifferent prospects of the ministerial officers of his department; and, in a letter addressed to the Commission on 28th April 1886, he urges that in this department an increase in salaries should not be dependent on the possibility of simplifying procedure, and so rendering possible a reduction of numerical strength. In support of his contention, he points out that the Registration Department is a remunerative one, yearly bringing in, as it does, a considerable surplus, and that the establishment is practically what it was 20 years ago, though both the work and the amount of surplus receipts have been steadily increasing; the result being that the ministerial officers of this department are harder worked and worse paid than those of any other department. In 1865-66, it is said, 155 offices, of which none were rural, with a total establishment of 472 clerks and mohurirs registered only 76,330 deeds while in 1885-86, 95 non-rural offices, with a total establishment of 302 clerks and mohurirs, registered 211,462 deeds; thus each clerk and mohurir disposed on an average of 140 deeds in 1865-66 and of 700 in 1885-86. The Commission have rightly omitted from consideration the fact that the receipts of the Registration Department exceed its expenditure; as this fact cannot in any way affect the adequacy or inadequacy of the salaries paid to the clerks and mohurirs for the services which they render, or the amount of work which each man may fairly be expected to do. In respect of numerical strength, they recommend a revision of district office establishments with reference to the amount of permanent work in each. The first conclusion which Sir Rivers Thompson draws from the comparison made between the figures of the years 1865-66 and 1885-86 is that in the former year, when the system was still in its infancy, the establishments employed were unnecessarily large, and had not nearly sufficient work to keep them fully occupied. On looking into the figures of the year 1885-86, he finds that for temporary establishments in districts, the Accountant-General's revised estimate of expenditure is Rs. 6,000. For section-writing in 1885-86 there is no separate estimate, but the figures of previous years seem to show that Rs. 5,000 would not be too high a figure to take. There is thus a total of Rs. 11,000, which may be taken as equivalent to 45 clerks and mohurirs employed throughout the year on Rs. 20 a month. If 45 be added to the total establishment of 302 clerks and mohurirs mentioned above, the average number of deeds disposed of by each will be reduced from 700 to under 600. There is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, nothing in these figures to indicate that the present establishments are numerically insufficient; but, on the other hand, no reduction of the total numerical strength can probably be hoped for unless the changes of procedure discussed in paragraph 48 should be carried out. In respect of numerical strength, therefore, no general order seems to him to be at present necessary or expedient. Attention having been called to existing inequalities, it will rest with the Inspector-General to deal with individual cases in detail, on the general principle that the permanent establishment should only be sufficient to dispose of the number of deeds likely to be presented when work is comparatively slack, busy times being provided for by employing temporary hands.

51. As regards salaries, Sir Rivers Thompson cannot admit in general terms that Rs. 30 is insufficient remuneration for the very simple duties which a clerk in a registry office has to perform; nor does he think it advisable that the distinction between clerks and mohurirs should in this department be abolished, as such a change would involve the necessity of paying numerous men who are only required as copyists of vernacular documents at a rate sufficient to secure the services of persons of superior qualifications. At the same time he recognises the expediency of paying even the most mechanical workers a salary on which they can live honestly in tolerable comfort, and of relieving the officers of a higher grade from the feeling that in the department to which they belong they are worse off and have fewer chances of

advancement than they would have had elsewhere. In order to secure these ends, the Lieutenant-Governor will favourably receive a proposal to raise to Rs. 20 the salaries of all those *mohurrirs* who at present draw less than that sum. As regards clerks, he thinks the existing situation can best be met by including them in the graded establishment proposed for District Officers in paragraph 31 above. Those of them who efficiently do their duty will then gradually rise to the same position as equally qualified clerks in other departments; and to any man of exceptional capacity, the higher grades, in which appointments must always be made by selection, will be open. When clerks in registry offices have thus been placed on an equality with those of other departments, it will no longer be necessary to regard them as having exceptional claims to Rural Sub-Registrarships. The grade in which each clerk should be placed must be a matter for separate consideration. If the introduction of a graded staff in the offices of Magistrates and Collectors should on enquiry prove to be impracticable or inexpedient, the subject of the present paragraph may call for reconsideration. But it must be borne in mind that rural offices are likely to increase in number, and when the duty of selecting persons to fill these appointments is left to local officers, they will have the means of duly recognising from time to time the services of deserving head clerks.

52. Chapter XV discusses the necessity of maintaining the establishments

Commissioners' offices.

DIVISION.	No.	Salary.
		Rs.
Presidency	1	50
Burdwan	1	40
Patna	1	50
		50

District offices.

DISTRICT.	No.	Salary.
		Rs.
Nuddea	1	40
Hooghly	1	40
Burdwan	1	40

hitherto kept up in district and divisional offices for the disposal of correspondence connected with municipalities. The Lieutenant-Governor does not think that the duties of which a list is given in paragraph 292 are of such a character as to necessitate the permanent employment of a special establishment; but pending final orders on the proposed general reorganization of both work and establishments in the offices of Commissioners and District Officers, he is prepared to sanction temporarily the establishments shown in the margin in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission. With respect to the 24-Pergunnahs district separate orders have been issued. All other municipal establishments and allowances to clerks in divisional

and district offices will cease from 15th April 1887, from which date the orders of Government in the Municipal Department of 3rd October 1886 will cease to have effect.

53. Paragraphs 294-95 discuss the proposal to introduce a system of competitive examination for clerkships in the principal provincial offices in Calcutta. This subject will be considered in the Judicial Department, which is already in correspondence regarding it with the Government of India.

54. The Lieutenant-Governor takes this opportunity of thanking Mr. Beames and his colleagues for their thorough investigation of this important subject and for their full and valuable Report. He has no doubt that their labours will result in the introduction of very useful reforms in the work and administration of our public offices, and in the improvement of ministerial establishments.

55. In conclusion, Sir Rivers Thompson desires to express the obligations

Mr. W. H. Cousins, Secretary.
 „ J. S. Purcell, Controller of
 Stamps.
 „ Elliot, Assistant.

of Government to the Inland Revenue authorities in England, and especially to the gentlemen named in the margin, through whose courtesy Mr. Grimley, during a brief visit to Somerset House, was enabled to acquire much valuable information regarding the English systems of administration in the Excise, Stamps, and Income-tax Departments.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAILS IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1886.

RESOLUTION.

JAILS.

Dated Calcutta, the 17th March 1887.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Jail Department for the year 1886.

READ also—

The Reports for the years 1884 and 1885 and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

Dr. Lethbridge was in charge of the Department throughout the year. The promptitude in the submission of the Annual Report is specially worthy of commendation, when it is remembered that an unusual amount of labour has recently been entailed on the Inspector-General and his staff in connection with the Jubilee releases on the 16th February last.

The Report, one of the most interesting that has been submitted for many years, enables Sir Rivers Thompson, at the close of his administration, to record many striking evidences of the efficiency to which the Jail Department of these Provinces has attained. The following most satisfactory figures may be noted. The daily average population fell from 15,506 in 1881 to 13,504 in 1886. During the same period the number of punishments fell from 49,740 to 40,504, and the number of whippings from 914 to 396. Escapes, which in 1870, before the warder-guard system was introduced, numbered 192, in 1886, under this system, as gradually organized and improved, numbered only 17, including three Burmans. The death-rate, which during the 20 years previous to 1883 was 61·5 per mille, during the past four years has been only 49·4, and in the last of the four has reached the unprecedentedly low figure of 37·2. The enormous improvement that has taken place is due, primarily, to the operation of the last financial contract, under which Sir Ashley Eden was enabled to devote large sums of money to the construction of new jails, but largely also to the able and unwearied supervision of Dr. Lethbridge, and the cordial co-operation of the Superintendents subordinate to him. The general results indicate a combination of firmness, humanity, and general efficiency, which reflects the highest credit on all concerned in the administration of this important department.

2. *Judicial statistics.*—The total jail population at the beginning of the year (15,076) was reduced by the 31st December 1886 to 14,629, the lowest figure on record. The daily average of all classes of prisoners decreased from 15,176·7 in 1885 to 14,805·9 in 1886, a decrease spread over all three classes—convicts, under-trial prisoners, and civil prisoners. The following table shows the figures for convicts only for the last ten years:—

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Number of prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails on the last day of previous year.	19,850	17,039	17,936	17,200	16,284	15,231	14,377	13,417	14,051	13,821
Admitted direct during the year	35,452	39,929	35,726	33,335	31,405	31,710	29,763	32,054	31,530	30,675
Total	55,302	55,968	53,662	50,535	47,749	46,941	44,140	45,451	45,581	44,496
Admitted by transfer	19,528	21,132	20,500	18,811	17,094	15,760	15,499	16,660	17,265	17,373
Total	74,830	76,100	74,162	69,346	64,843	62,701	59,639	62,111	62,846	61,869
Total discharged, including transfers	57,791	58,164	56,062	53,002	49,612	48,324	46,222	48,060	49,025	48,403
Balance at the end of the year	17,039	17,936	17,200	16,284	15,231	14,377	13,417	14,051	13,821	13,465
Daily average number of prisoners	17,527	17,274	17,258	16,673	15,506	14,801	13,711	13,697	13,757	13,504

The number of direct admissions (30,675) was smaller than in any previous year except 1883 (29,763); while the balance at the end of the year (13,465) and the daily average number (13,504) show the lowest figures which have yet been presented. This decrease in crime was accompanied by a decrease in the average length of sentences awarded; of the total number admitted, 79·3 per cent. were under sentences of six months and less, against 77·89 in the previous year. It is natural, therefore, to find that the proportion confined in Central Jails, reserved for long-term prisoners, was only 53·38 per cent. of the whole, against 55·96 in 1885, while the percentage in District Jails rose from 42·05 to 44·60.

3. The total number of prisoners released was 30,696 as compared with 30,791 in 1885. Releases on expiry of sentence numbered 27,379 in 1885 and 27,125 in 1886. The number released on appeal has steadily increased during the last five years, as shown by the following statement—

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Released on appeal ...	1,384	1,508	1,670	1,750	1,845

The ratio of releases on appeal to total number of sentences passed exceeded 13 per cent. in Noakholly and Tipperah; in both of these districts, and in Balasore, Backergunge, and Julpigorie, the percentage was above 10 in 1885 as well as in 1886. This question will be further dealt with in the Judicial Department. The number of releases under the mark system rose from 1,565 to 1,673, owing partly to the operation of the more liberal rules introduced in July 1886. Under these rules the minimum remission that can be earned has been reduced from one month to one day, and the principle has been adopted that the absence of punishment on any day includes *ipso facto* the gain of marks. Twenty-six prisoners were released on medical grounds, 19 for assistance rendered in cholera camps, and 8 for other special reasons.

4. The number of convicts transported beyond seas rose from 468 in 1885 to 668 in the year under report, and the number of rejections fell from 72 to 1. This is entirely due to the recent ruling of the Government of India that transportation convicts, who would be fit for ordinary labour in an Indian jail, may unobjectionably be deported to Port Blair. The number passed in 1886 was further swelled by the inclusion of many prisoners rejected in previous years as being over age and of poor physique. The number of women transported, on the other hand, declined from 34 to 13. The former tests had never been strictly enforced in the case of females, and, therefore, the modifications did not affect them. Executions decreased from 33 in 1885 to 17 in 1886.

5. The number of Burmese prisoners confined in Bengal jails was increased during the year by 148, making with the number previously in the jails a total of 269. In 1881, when the present system of deporting a certain number of Burmese transportation prisoners to Bengal was inaugurated, this Government agreed to receive such prisoners at the rate of 20 per annum. That rate has recently been largely exceeded, and the number now in confinement in prison in Bengal is far in excess of the limits originally contemplated. Dr. Lethbridge writes: "I have been obliged to distribute these prisoners to the various Central and District Jails in proportion to the security of such jails, but I have again drawn attention to the fact that, when the number of guards for minor jails was fixed, it was never intended that they should contain any but short-term men. Each little jail has now three or four life or long-term convicts." Sir Rivers Thompson, fully recognizing the exceptional necessities of the Burmah Administration at the present time, has agreed to the deportation of a large number of Burmese convicts to this Province; but the number of jails in which their safe custody can be assured is limited, while it is still more unsafe to confine them in large numbers together, and the problem thus left to be solved by the Jail authorities of Bengal is one of some difficulty. Dr. Lethbridge has also recently reported the fact, which he notices in the present report, that a large proportion of these prisoners frequently apply for transfer to the Andamans. They seem to have acquired some information about the system in force in the Penal settlement, and realize the great difference between a prisoner closely confined in a Bengal Jail, with no ticket-of-leave system, and a transported prisoner living a free life at Port Blair, with the prospect of returning to his own country before the expiration of his full term of sentence on a ticket-of-leave. The question is one for the decision of the Governor-General in Council with regard to the interests of the Burmah Administration, and the Lieutenant-Governor can only express his hope that, as the existence of a reasonable ground of discontent among this dangerous class of convicts would be a serious addition to the difficulty of managing them, it may be found possible to assimilate their treatment to that of prisoners transported from other provinces of British India. The general average of health among these prisoners is reported

to have been fair. Their conduct seems to have been remarkably good. Notwithstanding the large increase in their number, the total number of offences committed by them fell from 191 to 174; and in offences relating to work the decrease was still more marked—from 83 to 42. “Most of them,” the Inspector-General says, “have become excellent artisans.” Dr. Lethbridge, with reference to the escape of three of these prisoners during the year from the Dinagepore Jail, points out the advisability of the Department being supplied with some account of the antecedents of prisoners received from Burmah. The Chief Commissioner of Burmah will be addressed on this subject.

6. The Inspector-General's classification of the year's convicts according to religion shows a slight decrease in the percentage of Hindus, from 57·01 to 56·70, a small increase, from 38·09 to 38·33, in Mahomedans, and a more marked rise, 1·37 to 1·89 in Christians. A larger number of Europeans were admitted into the Presidency Jail owing, it is said, to the imprisonment of sailors for absence from their ships without leave, sanctioned by a recent ruling of the High Court. The number of juvenile prisoners decreased from 355 to 273, and their proportion to total admissions from 1·13 per cent. to 0·89 per cent. The two Reformatory Schools at Hazaribagh and Alipore continue to do excellent work, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that it will before long be found possible to extend the reformatory system by starting a training-ship on the Hooghly for Mahomedans and Hindus of low caste.

7. Nineteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine or 64·3 per cent. of the total number of prisoners were admitted under sentence of imprisonment for three months and less. The corresponding figures for 1885 were 19,702 and 62·4. Sentences to simple imprisonment have increased continuously for the last three years from 1,868 in 1884 to 2,028 in the following year, and 2,340 in the year under report. This question will be further investigated in the Judicial Department. The number of juvenile offenders sentenced to whipping rose from 408 to 448, but the total number of judicial whippings decreased from 1,965 in 1885 to 1,652 in 1886.

8. The number of female prisoners admitted decreased from 1,573 in the previous year to 1,391. The recent releases in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee, under which all women with sentences of not more than two years were liberated, have left only 78 women in the whole jail population of Bengal, and the measures adopted with success by the Inspector-General to prevent a sentence of imprisonment on a female carrying with it the additional penalty of solitary confinement, viz., the transfer of two long-term females to each district jail, will no longer be possible in all cases.

9. The number of re-convicted prisoners admitted during the year decreased from 3,644 in the previous year to 3,559 in 1886. Of these, 2,490 were received in jail as re-convicted prisoners, and of the rest 328 were identified by jail officials and prisoners as having been imprisoned before, while 771 admitted previous convictions to the Jail authorities, although the fact had not been ascertained either by the police or by the Court by which the prisoners had been sentenced. The rules recently prescribed by the Government of India on this subject will, it is hoped, have the effect of securing more attention to its importance. The number of persons imprisoned for failure to give security to be of good behaviour still further increased during the year under report. The following statement shows the fluctuations for the last six years, compared with the total admissions into jail and the admissions of habituals during the same period:—

				Imprisoned in default of security.	Admissions of habituals.	Total direct admissions into Jail.
1881	...	...	...	589	3,785	31,465
1882	...	...	...	689	3,439	31,710
1883	...	...	...	612	3,540	29,763
1884	...	...	...	556	3,915	32,034
1885	...	...	...	659	3,644	31,530
1886	...	...	...	750	3,589	30,675

Of the prisoners admitted, 86·2 per cent. were wholly uninstructed; 10·4 per cent. could read and write a little, and 3·4 per cent. could read and write well. These figures show a slight increase of educated and partially educated persons; but the variations are slight, as they have been for many years past. No deductions could be made from the statistics, even if there were any necessary link between crime and ignorance.

10. The number of under-trial prisoners admitted during the year was 26,508. The largest daily average number was found in Alipore (36·75), and it exceeded 20 in five other jails. The want of sufficient accommodation for these prisoners has caused inconvenience in some jails; but the large reduction in the convict population caused by the Jubilee releases will probably admit of the utilization of unoccupied parts of the convict jails for this purpose during the present year, and the question is therefore no longer one of immediate urgency. The average period of detention of under-trial prisoners was 16·01 days against 17·36 days in 1885.

11. *Jail buildings.*—Two new subsidiary jails were built—at Rampore Haut and Ghattal. The rest of the expenditure, aggregating Rs. 92,230, was confined to urgent repairs and minor works.

12. *Guards and escapes.*—The grant of local allowances to warders in unhealthy and unpopular districts, sanctioned in November 1885, is reported to have caused a noticeable improvement in the jail guards. There is no longer any difficulty in recruiting, and Superintendents are able to weed out worthless men. The general health of the guards was fairly good; and there was a great improvement in knowledge of drill, both among the warders themselves and among jailors. That much remains to be done, however, before the state of discipline of the warder guards can be called thoroughly satisfactory, is proved by the fact that 2,715 punishments had to be inflicted during the year on a staff of 1,770 head-warders and warders. In 577 cases the punishment consisted only of a warning or censure, but in the other 2,138 cases a substantial penalty was enforced. The figures show better results than those reported for 1885, and the Lieutenant Governor trusts that the improvement now begun will be steadily progressive. Seventeen convicts escaped during the year from Central and District Jails against 14 in 1885. Of the whole number, 13 escaped from inside jails, and four from gardens and brickfields; and six were recaptured. Three Burmese convicts, being carelessly left to themselves for a few minutes at the time of muster for the evening meal, escaped over the 9½ feet wall of the Dinagepore Jail, led by a notorious leader of dacoits. This was the only instance of an escape of Burmans, although a daily average of 260 of these notorious prison-breakers were confined in Bengal Jails during the year. Two escapes—at Bhagulpur and Rajshahye—were due to the weakness of the roofs of sleeping wards. A female prisoner was helped over the wall of the Noakhally Jail, with her child, by a paid warder. In all cases exemplary departmental punishments were inflicted on the officers in fault: but the judicial prosecutions broke down in three cases. From 37 jails out of 45 no escape took place. Escapes from subsidiary Jails will be noticed later on. Previous to the introduction of the present system of guarding, the number of escapes among convicts was never less than 72. In 1880, when the present system came into full operation, the number dropped to 40, and thenceforward the improvement has been progressive. In 1886 the total number of escapes was only 12 per cent. of the total daily average number of convicts confined in the jails. These results are most creditable to Dr. Lethbridge.

13. *Prison discipline.*—The Government of India has issued recent orders on the subject of the classification of habitual prisoners which will, if properly carried out, reduce to a complete system the somewhat haphazard way in which the classification is now made. Under the new orders, it will be the duty of the sentencing Court or the District Magistrate to direct in which class the prisoner shall be placed, and he will be classed as a habitual only if he is re-convicted of a serious offence, is believed to depend on crime as a means of livelihood, or has attained notoriety in crime. In cases of omission by Courts and Magistrates, the Superintendents of Jails may classify, subject to the control of the District Magistrate. The Inspector-General suggests that an experiment might be made in setting apart certain jails for

the worst characters. The Lieutenant-Governor does not doubt that his successor will be prepared to consider any scheme Dr. Lethbridge may submit to carry out this object. It is satisfactory to observe that the cubicles introduced into three of the jails for the purpose of securing segregation of prisoners in the sleeping wards have answered admirably.

14. The number of offences reported against prisoners, and punished by Criminal Courts and Jail Officers, decreased from 48,790 to 40,504. The number of punishments in 1884 was 56,558: the decrease in the two years is, therefore, over 16,000. There was an increase under the head of "smoking or having possession of forbidden articles," but offences relating to work and other offences against discipline diminished by 3,993 and 4,718 respectively. The ratio per cent. of total offences and punishments to daily average number of prisoners has fallen from 412.91 in 1884 to 354.65 in 1885, and 299.93 in 1886. This figure is still far above any of those reported from other provinces for 1885, the last year for which statistics are at present available: but the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to admit that any other Local Government in India has established a standard in this matter to which it would be desirable to conform. The following figures are instructive in this connection* :—

* The figures for England, Scotland, and Ireland have been extracted from the reports of the Commissioners of Prisons for 1885-86.

Country or Province.	Year.	Ratio per cent. of offences to daily average number of prisoners.
Bengal	1886	299.9
England (local prisons)	1885-86	284.6
Ireland (local prisons)	"	231.3
Ireland (convict prisons)	"	219.06
England (convict prisons)	"	158.6
Scotland	"	132.3
Burma	1885	101.62
Punjab	"	93.2
Coorg	"	78.99
Central Provinces	"	77.44
Assam	"	67.52
Madras	"	59.49
Bombay	"	45.1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	"	36.17
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	"	32.6

As regards the ratios for English convict prisons and Scotch prisons, it must be remembered that they are conducted to a great extent on the separate system, under which convicts see very little of each other, and have therefore, fewer opportunities and temptations to offend against discipline. A fairer comparison can be made between the figures for English local prisons and Irish prisons of both kinds on the one hand and the prisons of India on the other; but, even in this case, the comparison must be made with an important reservation. In England, and, the Lieutenant Governor believes, in Ireland also, all prisoners sleep in separate cells at night, their association during the day, where permitted at all, is subject to strict limitation, and every sentence to a long term of imprisonment in England begins with the discipline of nine months' solitary confinement; whereas in Bengal prisoners are in close association throughout the day and night, and are subjected to no special preliminary discipline during the first months of confinement, when through sheer ignorance they are most likely to transgress rules. Having regard to these facts, and considering further the necessarily inferior material of the Indian warder staff, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but conclude that, if the Bengal system errs on the side of over-registration of offences, the jail administrations of England and Ireland are

still more liable to this charge. Other Provinces in India have hitherto proceeded on a different method from that followed in the United Kingdom and Bengal, but, under the new mark rules recently sanctioned by the Government of India, it will be necessary in all Provinces to keep up accurate registers of all offences, and it will then, perhaps, become possible to institute some comparison between the statistics of different Provinces of the Empire.

15. Of the various kinds of punishment inflicted by jail officers, the following heads of the severer forms show a decided decrease :—

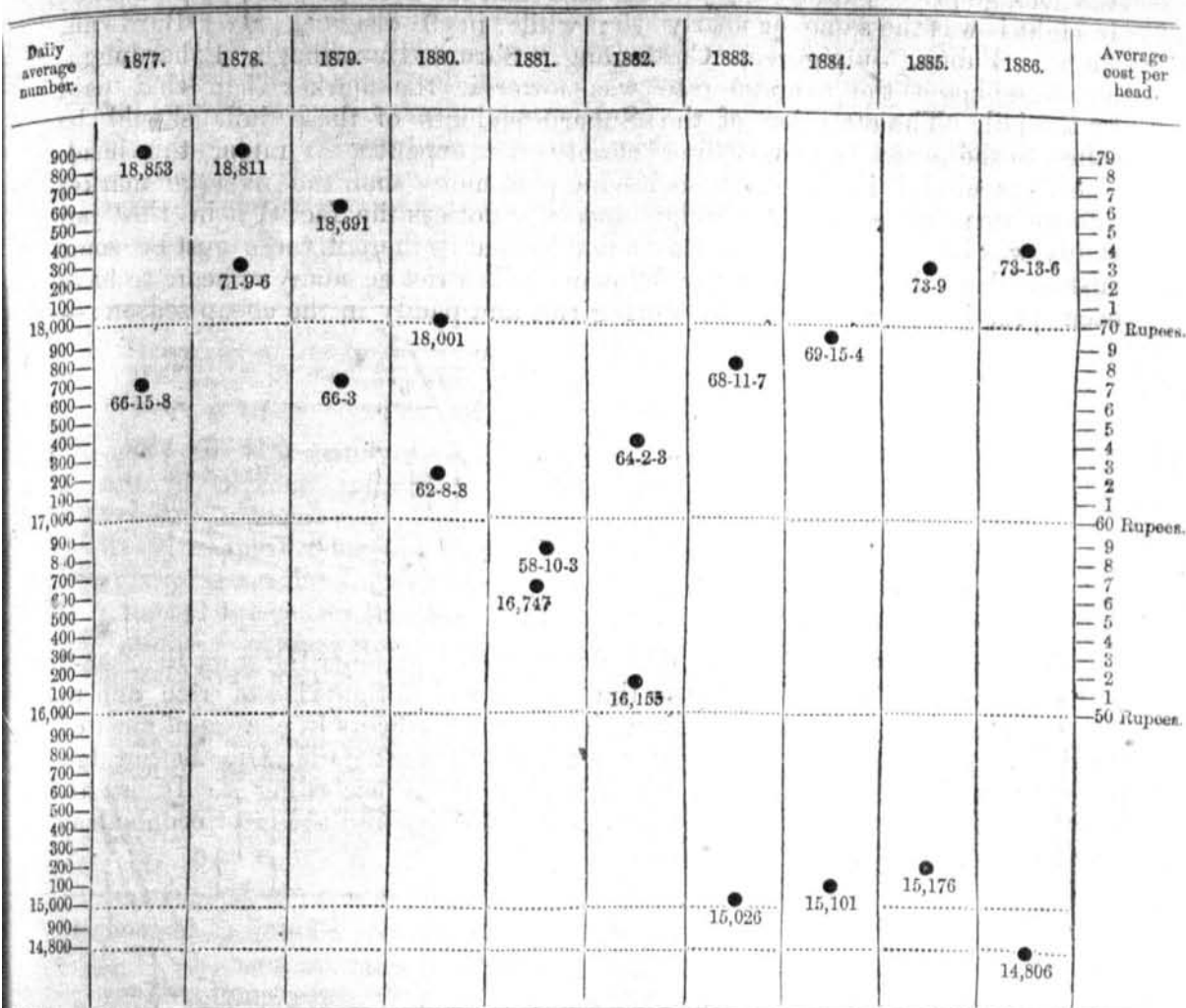
YEAR.						Solitary imprisonment.	Reduced diet.	Hand-cuffs.	Fetters.
1885	...	...	...	...	...	3,333	2,486	15,625	12,927
1886	...	...	...	...	...	2,504	1,015	12,468	12,199

Fetters were imposed for safe custody in only 136 cases against 234 in 1885. The Lieutenant-Governor fully agrees with the following remarks of the Inspector-General:—"I do not believe in fettering prisoners for safe custody. It is a barbarous and unjust practice, applied as it is most frequently to prisoners already much depressed by heavy sentences. Under a properly-organized system of jail guarding, fetters are useless, and rather apt to make warders lax by giving them a false idea of their power to prevent escapes." Dr. Lethbridge further points out that in 1870, when fetters were almost universally applied, there were 192 escapes, while in 1885 and 1886 the number was 14 and 17 respectively. The number of corporal punishments shows a slight increase from 347 to 396. This was mainly due to an unusual number of floggings being rendered necessary in the Presidency Jail, during the early part of the year, by organized insubordination among the prisoners. In 12 jails no floggings were administered. In 32.5 per cent. of the cases more than 20 stripes were given, and the number of petty whippings (10 stripes and under) amounted to only 19.6 per cent. of the total number. Floggings formed less than 1 per cent. of the whole number of punishments for the year.

16. Of the whole male jail population, 6.89 per cent. were employed as convict officers against 6.11 in 1885. The Inspector-General remarked in his report for 1885 that the number had exceeded the limit allowed by the Jail Code, but the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice that no steps have been taken to remedy the irregularity, and that in 10 jails more than double the prescribed number of convicts have been employed as officers. Sir Rivers Thompson hopes that the action now taken by Dr. Lethbridge will have the effect of enforcing conformity with the provisions of the Code. The conduct of convict-overseers was, on the whole, satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor fully concurs in Dr. Lethbridge's observations on the criticism which some English authorities have made on the system of employing convicts as officers in Indian prisons. The question is not one of reducing expense at the cost of good management and the reformation of criminals. The English argument that such a system promotes demoralisation and the spread of knowledge of crime among the prisoners overlooks the primary fact that in most of our jails the convicts are already necessarily in association both by day and by night. Experience has shown that the system has created a strong incentive to good conduct among the prisoners, without affording any opportunity whatever for evil communications that did not already exist.

17. *Expenditure.*—The gross expenditure for all classes of jails during the year was Rs. 10,93,361, against Rs. 11,16,423 in 1885. There was a substantial increase under the head of establishment, due to the increased allowances to warders in unhealthy districts, and, as the daily average number of prisoners fell from 15,176 to 14,806, this increase in a permanent charge raised the average cost per head from Rs. 73-9 to Rs. 73-13 6. The

following diagram shows the fluctuations in the daily average number of prisoners and the average cost of each prisoner during the last ten years.



The more liberal scale of diet now in use was introduced in 1880, but a marked decrease in the price of rice reduced the average cost per head in 1881, in spite of a rapid fall in the number of prisoners. From 1882 to 1885, owing to a steady rise in prices, and a great reduction in the average number of prisoners confined, the cost per head has continuously risen. In 1886, prices fell again, but the increase in the pay of establishments counteracted this influence, and added a few annas to the cost of each prisoner. The present scale of establishment was sanctioned on the assumption that the jail population would average 20,000; but the statistics of the last 10 years demonstrate the improbability of this figure ever being reached, and the further reduction of the jail population by the late extensive releases gives emphasis to the necessity for a large reduction in the staff employed for the custody of prisoners. This matter requires the attention of the Inspector-General. The diminution of the jail population, and the general improvement of communications in recent years, have made it possible to reduce many of the smaller District Jails to the status of subsidiary jails, and the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that the proposals which the Inspector-General will shortly submit on this subject will receive full consideration.

18. The expenditure in Central and District Jails shows a decrease under every head but Establishment, and the total is Rs. 9,39,472, against Rs. 9,73,147 in 1885. The average cost per head also compares favourably with the figures for the previous year—Rs. 66-9-11 to Rs. 67-5-8½. The cost of diet decreased from Rs. 3,48,051 to Rs. 3,19,203, a saving of Rs. 28,848, of which Rs. 7,415 was due to the smaller number of prisoners, and Rs. 21,433 to lower prices paid for food. The average price of rice, by far the most important item, fell from Rs. 2-8-7 to Rs. 2-1-8 per maund. A comparison of the figures given in the Inspector-General's report with the fortnightly statements of prices-current published in the *Calcutta Gazette* shows that a similar fall, from Rs. 2-10-1 to Rs. 2-3-5,

took place in the open markets, but that the jails on the whole obtained their supplies of rice more cheaply than the general public. In 25 districts the average price paid by the jail was less than the average price paid outside; in eight it was the same or nearly so; while in 9 districts, viz. Burdwan, Bogra, Pubna, Julpigoree, Chittagong, Sarun, Hazaribagh, Lohardugga, and Singbhoon, the average rate was lower in the market than that paid by the jail. The attention of the Superintendents of these jails should be called to the necessity of watching closely the expenditure under this head. The Purneah Jail is also shewn as having paid more than the average market rate for rice, but as Dr. Lethbridge specially notices the fact that in this jail paddy was bought in the cheap season and husked in the jail, there must be some mistake about the figures. In the following jails strict economy appears to have been practised, presumably by storing rice and paddy in the cheap season:—

Jails.	Average price per maund paid for rice.			Average price in the local market.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Furreedpore	2	1	4	2	5	1
Rungpore	1	12	0	2	3	3
Dinagapore	1	12	11	2	0	0
Khoolna	2	1	2	2	5	1
Hooghly	2	3	3	2	11	4
Darjeeling	2	8	2	3	4	2
Cuttack	1	13	9	4	10	

The average expenditure on diet alone for each prisoner fell from Rs. 24-8-2 to Rs. 22-15-4, owing principally to the general fall in the price of rice and to the economy practised, as already noticed, by the officers in charge of most of the jails. In comparing the figures for the different jails, Dr. Lethbridge proceeds on the only fair system, by grouping them according to Divisions. The following statement shows the most expensive and the most economical jails in this respect in each Division:—

DIVISION.	JAILS.		Average cost of each prisoner.
	Most expensive	Most economical	
<i>Presidency and Calcutta.</i>	1. Alipore—District and Central.	2. Khoolna	Rs. A. P. 24 7 0 19 5 6
<i>Burdwan</i>	1. Midnapore—District and Central.	2. Bankoora	24 7 11 19 9 5
<i>Orissa</i>	1. Cuttack	2. Pooree	21 9 11 18 13 2
<i>Rajshahye</i>	1. Julpigoree	2. Bogra	24 5 1 18 9 1
<i>Dacca</i>	1. Dacca—District and Central.	2. Backergunge	29 7 0 21 15 0

DIVISION.	JAILS.		Average cost of each prisoner.
	Most expensive	Most economical	
<i>Chittagong</i>	1. Noakholly	2. Chittagong	Rs. A. P. 24 15 5 22 6 6
<i>Bhagulpore</i>	1. Bhagulpore—Central	2. Purneah	23 0 6 13 15 4
<i>Patna—North</i>	1. Mozufferpore	2. Chumparun	23 1 9 16 5 6
<i>Patna—South</i>	1. Gya	2. Shahabad	23 9 0 18 8 8
<i>Chota Nagpore</i>	1. Hazaribagh	2. Singbhoom	24 10 9 16 10 1

The prominent differences between Midnapore and Bankoora in the Presidency Division are explained by the admission of an unusual number of unhealthy prisoners into the former jail; but the tables appended to the report show that the proportion of daily average number sick to the total daily average strength in this jail was less in 1886 than in the previous year, when the average cost of diet was less, and the explanation does not seem complete. The difference between Julpigoree and Bogra is satisfactorily explained by the notoriously low standard of health in Julpigoree, and the consequent necessity

for unusual additions to the regulation diet. In the Dacca Central Jail the control of the diet has for the present been given to the medical officer; but this involves the disadvantage of dual authority, which, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, is open to objection. No explanations are given of the great differences between Mozufferpore and Chumparun in the Patna Division, and between Hazaribagh and Singbhoon in the Chota Nagpore Division. Purneah had the distinction of being the cheapest jail in the Province. The following jails show an increase in the average cost of diet:—

Jails.	1886.			1885.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Presidency—European ...	96	3	8	89	8	1
Midnapore—District and Central ...	24	7	11	23	5	4
Bhagulpore—Central ...	23	0	6	22	7	8
Tipperah ...	22	13	0	21	2	8
Cuttack ...	21	9	11	20	10	5
Sarun ...	19	11	3	18	8	4
Buxar—Central ...	19	3	2	18	15	10
Bhagulpore—District ...	19	5	1	18	5	4
Pooree ...	18	13	2	17	13	10

The case of Midnapore has already been noticed. The increases in Cuttack and Pooree are said to be due to higher prices; but the table given in paragraph 60 of the report shows that, with the exception of salt and dall, the prices of all provisions were lower in these jails than they had been in 1885. The rise in Tipperah is attributed to excessive sickness, involving extra diet. The increases in other jails are unexplained. The most remarkable decreases, indicating better management than in the previous year, occurred in the following jails:—

Jails.	1886.			1885.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Purneah ...	13	15	4	23	7	6
Lohardugga ...	21	11	9	29	13	11
Bogra ...	18	9	1	25	15	8
Chumparun ...	16	5	6	23	5	3
Maldah ...	17	5	2	24	0	7
Rungpore ...	19	13	11	26	1	4
Chittagong ...	22	6	6	27	10	3
Monghyr ...	20	1	4	25	2	1
Backergunge ...	21	15	0	26	7	10
Dinagapore ...	18	9	7	23	0	2
Rajshahye ...	20	2	11	24	8	9
Mozufferpore ...	23	1	9	27	5	7
Moorshedabad ...	20	15	6	24	10	8
Pubna ...	20	8	8	24	0	2

Jail gardens were cultivated with success; and the importation of vegetable seeds direct from England was attended with good results.

19. Hospital charges in Central and District jails decreased from Rs. 49,142 to Rs. 42,704, but the average cost per head of sick rose from Rs. 64-11-11 to Rs. 67-5-1 owing, the Inspector-General thinks, to more liberal treatment of sick prisoners. The expenditure on clothing fell from Rs. 69,487 to Rs. 59,826. The most expensive jails in this respect were Dinagapore, Mozufferpore, Singbhoon, Rungpore, Tipperah, Monghyr, and Furreedpore, in the order named. The average per prisoner for the whole Province was Rs. 4-4-10. Under contingencies there was a saving of Rs. 1,350 as compared with the previous year, and, if an item of Rs. 2,716, payment of 11 years' ground rent for the Dinagapore jail, be excluded, the real saving appears to be a little more than Rs. 4,000. On petty construction and repairs Rs. 22,831 were spent against Rs. 23,404 in 1885.

20. *Employment of prisoners and manufactures.*—The total average number of prisoners sentenced to labour was 13,600-25 in 1885 and 13,339-53 in 1886. The daily average sick numbered only 4-8 per cent. of this total; the lowest figure for any of the previous six years was 5-3. There was a general increase in the number employed under all the heads of prison services, from 3,815-98 to 4,078-01. The number employed on manufactures was 5,971-72,

or 44.76 per cent. of the whole number sentenced to labour against 46.62 per cent. in 1885. The total profits on the year's working were Rs. 3,10,099, and the average profit per head of convicts sentenced to labour Rs. 23.4, a slight improvement on last year's figures, Rs. 3,00,000 or Rs. 22.1. The average earning of each prisoner in Central Jails is shown in the following table :—

				Average earning per prisoner 1886.	Average earning per prisoner 1885.
				Rs.	Rs.
Presidency Jail	...	...	...	72.0	80.7
Alipore "	...	...	...	35.4	29.1
Buxar "	...	...	...	47.6	46.9
Rajshahye "	...	...	...	24.6	14.9
Bhagulpore "	...	...	...	16.6	28.9
Midnapore "	...	...	...	18.4	9.8
Dacca "	...	...	...	2.4	4.6

The average profit on manufactures alone in the Alipore Jail rose from Rs. 30.10 to Rs. 37.4 for each prisoner. The improvement in the Midnapore Jail was due to increased outturn of prison-clothing, and larger demands for cotton goods by the Marine and Telegraph Departments; and Rajshahye was able to dispose of an increased quantity of castor oil. The decrease in the Bhagulpore Central Jail was owing to restricted outturn, caused by the strict economy exercised in indents for woollen goods by the Jail Department. Complaints have recently been made to the Lieutenant-Governor that this jail is competing unduly with private concerns by tendering at rates which are insufficient to cover the cost of production with a margin for profit. These complaints are being investigated. Meanwhile, the Lieutenant Governor trusts that the Inspector-General will see that the prices of goods manufactured at Bhagulpore are carefully calculated on the system prescribed in paragraph 20 of the Home Department Resolution of the 22nd September 1882. The rate of profit in the Dacca Jail is very low; and the explanation that it is without a settled industry can only partially account for so small a figure as Rs. 2.4. Dr. Lethbridge will no doubt give his special attention to this matter. Darjeeling as usual, with its prosperous bakery, heads the list of District Jails, with an average earning of Rs. 79.15. There were large outstandings at the close of the year in the Rajshahye, Bhagulpore, and Buxar Central Jails. These should be promptly recovered.

21. *Subsidiary Jails.*—There were, as in the previous year, eighty-four Subsidiary Jails under the control of Sub-Divisional Officers as Superintendents, and Assistant Surgeons or Civil Hospital Assistants as Deputy Superintendents. The average number of inspections by Superintendents during the year was 70; and in eight cases the number was below this average. The overcrowding in the Brahmanberia and Palamow Subsidiary Jails, noticed in last year's report, still continues, and the Inspector-General's proposals for remedying this evil are awaited. The warder-guards of Subsidiary Jails improve continuously in discipline, owing to the system of transferring them at regular intervals from District to Subsidiary Jails and back again. The average detention of convicts in Subsidiary Jails during the year was 7.05 days. At Palamow convicts sentenced to imprisonment for three months and under are still detained in the Subsidiary Jail. The total number of escapes from subsidiary jails was 20; in 1885 the number was 26, and in 1879 it was 70. Of those who escaped, 7 were convicts and 13 under-trial prisoners. The average cost of each prisoner rose from Rs. 117.0-0 to Rs. 137.1-1, owing solely to the inclusion for the first time in the Jail Budget of the pay of Assistant Surgeons in executive charge of these jails. The Inspector-General has not reported the average periods of detention of under-trial prisoners in subsidiary jails, which it would have been interesting to know.

22. *Vital Statistics.*—In the Central and District Jails there was accommodation for 17,674 convicts, and, as the daily average number was only 13,233, there was ample room for them. In the Alipore, Presidency, and Mymensingh Jails, however, the daily average population was too large for the cubic space available. The Jubilee releases have now temporarily solved the difficulty in the case of Alipore. In the Presidency Jail the excess numbers were accommodated in worksheds, corridors, and passages: an unsatisfactory arrangement, but one that was unavoidable under the circumstances. The question of

improving the ventilation of this jail should be taken up as early as possible. The Mymensingh Jail is too small for the most populous district in Bengal. The railway connection between Mymensingh and Dacca should facilitate transfers for the relief of any overcrowding. Attention was paid, as usual, to the important question of water-supply in all jails; the dry-earth system of conservancy was rigidly carried out; medical officers made full use of their authority to improve the diet scale, when necessary, on medical grounds; the weight test was systematically used in all jails; and generally adequate supervision appears to have been exercised over all matters affecting the health of the prisoners. Of a total of 33,754 prisoners discharged, 7,117 had neither lost nor gained weight in jail, 18,831 had gained weight, and only 7,806 had lost weight. Of these 7,806, the weight lost was not more than 5lbs. in 6,036 cases, and 1lb or less in 2,544 cases. In every jail in the province the number that had gained weight exceeded the number that had lost weight: and in eight jails the excess was more than fourfold.

23. The sickness and mortality of convicts and under-trial prisoners in all classes of jails for the last ten years is compared in the following statement:—

YEARS.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily average sick.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.			DEATH-RATES PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
				From cholera.	From all other causes.	Total number of deaths.	From cholera.	From all other causes.	From all causes.
1877	18,709	730	39.0	151	763	914	8.0	40.8	48.8
1878	18,711	83	4.5	216	1,072	1,287	11.5	57.6	69.1
1879	18,483	947	51.2	341	1,411	1,752	18.4	76.4	94.8
1880	17,803	941	5.2	31	1,103	1,134	1.7	61.8	63.5
1881	16,520	873	52.8	85	1,014	1,099	5.1	61.4	66.5
1882	15,002	849	56.3	151	933	1,084	9.5	58.6	68.1
1883	14,776	729	49.3	61	701	762	4.1	47.4	51.5
1884	14,868	724	48.6	62	674	740	4.1	45.6	49.7
1885	14,923	773	51.7	157	228	385	10.5	48.7	59.2
1886	14,579	648	44.4	49	503	553	2.7	34.5	37.2
Total	1,63,176	8,017	48.5	1,294	8,903	10,197	7.8	53.9	61.7
Average	16,517	801	48.5	129	890	1,019	7.8	53.9	61.7

The ratio of deaths from cholera, 2.7 per mille, was lower than in any previous year except 1880, and the ratio of total deaths, 37.2 per mille, is the lowest on record. A further statement, given in paragraph 113 of the Inspector-General's report, shows the ratio among convicts as 38.2 and among under-trial prisoners as 25.1; but the total number of deaths of under-trial prisoners on which the calculation is based (27) is too small to warrant any general inference from the figures. The ratio of daily average sick per mille of average strength was above 70 in the following Jails:—Chumparun (109.7), Pubna (82.2), Dinagepore 81.2), Singbhoom (76.5), Darjeeling (72.6), Chittagong (71.7), Khulna (70.7), and Presidency (European) (70.5). Pubna, Monghyr, Chittagong, Moorshedabad, and Tipperah show increases under this head of more than 10 per mille. Tipperah suffered from an epidemic of cholera, and in Pubna, Chittagong, and Moorshedabad, malaria prevailed to an unusual extent. Monghyr suffered, as District Jails often do, by the transfer of the healthiest of its inmates to a Central Jail. The following jails show remarkable decreases of sickness:—

JAILS.	Ratio per mille of average strength of daily average sick.	
	1886.	1885.
Julpigoree	18.4	69.4
Singbhoom	76.5	127.2
Rungpore	56.0	84.2
Furreedpore	66.6	113.2
Mymensingh	44.8	90.7
Bogra	57.1	102.6
Dacca	46.1	77.7
Darjeeling	72.6	99.8
Khulna	70.7	93.4
Rajshahye	77.4	99.7
Hazaribagh	19.5	37.4
Dinagepore	81.2	97.8

The comparative freedom from cholera during the year accounts for only a part of the general improvement in health; and as the year saw no new departures in the way of sanitary improvement, a subject which has received unremitting attention for several years past, the true explanation of the comparative healthiness of the jails during the year is to be found, as Dr. Lethbridge remarks, in the decrease of diseases of malarious origin. In 1885 the number of deaths from intermittent fever and its sequelæ—dysentery, diarrhoea, and anæmia—was 466; in 1886 it fell to 283; and the ratio per mille of deaths from these diseases to admissions into hospital was 21·3 in 1886 against 30·2 in the previous year. There were 18 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis in the Alipore Jail during the year. In the early part of the year 12 cases occurred and eight recovered; but among the last six cases there was not a single recovery, and the fatal termination always came with great rapidity. In January 1886 a special Medical Committee was appointed to investigate the causes of this disease; and the conclusions at which they arrived were that overcrowding and imperfect ventilation were the two main factors in its development. The number of prisoners was reduced as far as possible, a new and well ventilated workshop is in process of construction, and other defects in ventilation noticed by the Committee have been remedied. It remains to be seen what effect these measures will have on the extent and virulence of the disease, if it should unfortunately re-appear this year. In March cholera appeared in an epidemic form in the Tipperah Jail: there were 38 cases with 13 deaths; 10 cases occurred in the Bhagulpore jail in November: the disease proved fatal in seven cases. There were sporadic cases in some other jails, and the total mortality from the disease was 37 to 63 admissions.

24. The mortality among convicts only in all classes of jails was 38·2 per mille, or, exclusive of deaths from cholera, 35·5. The figures for Central and District Jails are 38·6 and 35·8 respectively. There were no deaths among the few juveniles imprisoned during the year, and these figures represent the death-rate of the jail population of 16 years of age and upwards. In the absence of accurate statistics of the mortality of the general population, it is impossible to say what proportion this rate bears to the death-rate for the same ages of the province as a whole; but the past year is known to have been unusually healthy, and the Lieutenant-Governor cannot doubt that the convicts in Bengal died at a higher rate than the free population. This is no doubt the most difficult problem to be solved by the Jail Administration of this province. On the analogy of the statistics of Great Britain and Ireland, it would be reasonable to expect that in jails managed so well as those of Bengal, on the whole, undoubtedly are, the death-rate would be less than the rate for the country in general. In English local prisons the rate in 1885-86 was 7·5 per mille, in Scotch prisons it was 6·2, in Ireland convict prisons returned a death-rate of 5·5, and local prisons so low a rate as 3·8. No doubt climatic differences account in a large measure for these striking figures. In the United Kingdom the great causes of death among the very poor, from whom the majority of prisoners are drawn, are exposure to cold, want of sufficient nourishment, and overcrowding in populous cities; and when, as in prisons, these evils are entirely absent, the chances of life are extremely favourable. In Bengal, exposure and overcrowding are almost unknown as factors in increasing mortality, and the wants of the poor are simpler and more easily supplied. Death is not so often due to easily preventible causes, and the progress of the malarious diseases that account for by far the greater part of the mortality cannot readily be arrested by sanitary precautions, when they have once impregnated the constitution. Jails in Bengal, therefore, give relatively fewer sanitary advantages to their inmates than the prisons of the United Kingdom. Still it would at first sight seem that the conditions of life in our prisons, with their spacious accommodation, pure water-supply, wholesome diet, strict system of conservancy, and constantly present medical attendance, should be more favourable than the conditions under which the majority of the free population exist. In investigating this question, the initial and final difficulty is that the calculation of the ratio of deaths per mille, based on the daily average number of prisoners in confinement, though showing fairly the rate of mortality in all jails taken as a whole, is not a fair test of the mortality of each individual

jail. The reason of this is that the comparatively strong and healthy prisoners in the jail population of malarious districts are generally drafted to Central Jails, leaving only the old and sickly behind: and the ratio in many District Jails is thus calculated on a population of invalids. The extent to which this influences the returns from the several jails is shown in no returns, and can only be more or less approximately estimated. Statement XV, appended to the report, shows that the group of jails in what are generally considered the most unhealthy districts of Eastern and Northern Bengal returned a death-rate of 65·9—208 deaths on a daily average population of 3,153·56; and this figure, low as it is in comparison with the rates returned in previous years, would undoubtedly have been lower but for the loss from many jails of the healthiest prisoners in the first weeks of their confinement. Turning again to the general statistics, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, from Statement XVIII, that, of the total number of deaths, 41·2 per cent. occurred before six months had been passed in jail, and 24·5 per cent. after from six to twelve months of imprisonment had been undergone, while the percentages for longer terms were—from one to two years, 19; from two to three years, 7·4; from three to seven years, 5·8; above seven years, 1·7. Even after making due allowance for the smaller number of prisoners imprisoned for long periods, these figures suggest that, after the first few months have been passed, the conditions of life in jail are not unfavourable to vitality. This view is further corroborated in an unmistakeable manner by the statistics already referred to of the gain and loss of weight by prisoners discharged from jail, and by the following tables, which show that 70 per cent. of those who died were admitted in bad and indifferent health, and that the health of the prisoners discharged during the year had, on the whole, improved during their residence in jail:—

I.—For Central and District Jails only.

Class of prisoners.	State of health on admission into jail of those who died during the year.				Proportion to total deaths.			
	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total of indifferent and bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total of indifferent and bad.
All classes	156	191	189	380	29·11	35·63	35·26	70·89
Convicts	153	189	169	358	29·94	36·99	33·07	70·06

II.—For Central and District Jails only.

	1				2			
	State of health on admission of those who were discharged from the jail, as per column 2.				State of health on discharge of those who were discharged from the jail, as per column 1.			
	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.
In 1886	22,866	8,048	2,840	33,754	25,364	6,204	2,180	33,754
Ratio per cent. to total number discharged from the jail ...	67·74	23·85	8·41	100·00	75·14	18·39	6·47	100·00

It has recently been asserted with much emphasis in a section of the public press, that the high death-rate in Bengal is due to excessive work and tyrannically severe discipline. The answer to this charge is to be found in the fact that, with one exception, all the Central Jails, where a substantial amount of labour is exacted, and prison-life is made really irksome, return comparatively low death-rates. The one exception is Rajshahye, which receives very unhealthy prisoners from the neighbouring malarious districts.

25. It thus appears that during the first few months of jail life weakly prisoners have a worse chance of life than they would have had in their own homes, while the longer a prisoner remains in jail the better do his chances become. The question remaining to be solved is how to keep alive, during the earlier period of confinement, prisoners who have been admitted with broken-down constitutions. The sudden change of life, though at first sight it would appear to be for the better, seems actually to affect them prejudicially; but the cause of this is still obscure.

26. The following tables show the jails in which the mortality was highest and lowest during the year:—

I.—Jails returning the lowest rates of mortality.

JAILS.	Death-rates of all causes per mille.		Death-rates exclusive of cholera, per mille.	
	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.
Presidency— <i>European</i>	None.	41·5	None.	41·5
Shahabad	13·2	13·1	13·2	13·1
Balasore	13·4	27·9	13·4	27·9
Buxar	14·1	13·7	8·7	13·7
Cuttack	14·7	19·2	14·7	19·2
Chumparun	16·0	81·4	16·0	27·1
Presidency— <i>Native</i>	17·7	32·8	16·9	31·9
Burdwan	18·4	92·7	18·4	85·0
Bhagulpore— <i>Central</i>	21·2	19·2	21·2	16·3
Lohardugga	21·7	43·5	21·7	43·5
Noakhali	22·3	12·4	22·3	12·4
Bogra	23·3	83·3	23·3	83·3
Alipore	24·4	61·9	24·4	39·8
Patna	29·2	55·5	29·2	47·0
Hooghly	30·3	42·3	27·3	42·3

II.—Jails returning the highest rates of mortality.

JAILS.	Death-rates of all causes per mille.		Death-rates, exclusive of cholera, per mille.	
	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.
Dinagepore	127·5	170·3	127·5	170·3
Tipperah	106·4	.....	14·2	.....
Bhagulpore— <i>District</i>	101·4	64·5	50·7	64·5
Darjeeling	96·3	59·9	96·3	59·3
Rajshahye— <i>District and Central</i>	92·5	169·5	92·5	146·7
Chittagong	85·4	80·3	85·4	80·3
Purneah	78·2	133·1	78·2	133·1
Furzedpore	77·9	34·9	68·2	34·9
Pubna	68·6	35·7	58·8	23·8
Monghyr	66·3	111·0	66·3	111·0
Julpigoree	65·7	202·0	65·7	202·0
Rungpore	63·6	119·0	63·6	119·0
Mymensingh	63·1	70·8	63·3	70·8
Beerbhoom	62·3	61·2	62·1	61·2
Maldah	59·5	63·6	59·5	15·9

As regards the jails returning the highest death-rates, it is to be observed that the ratios are in many cases calculated on very small figures: *e.g.* in Darjeeling the total of deaths and of average population were 8 and 83 respectively, in Chittagong 7 and 81, in Purneah 9 and 114, in Pubna 7 and 102, in Julpigoree 6 and 91, in Maldah 3 and 50. Of the 19 prisoners who died in Dinagepore, only 4 were admitted in good health.

27. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the Inspector-General is able to report favourably on the work of almost all the officers of the Jail Service. His special commendation of certain officers will be noted in the Appointment Department. Dr. Lethbridge visited every jail in the province once, and nine more than once; and was also able to inspect eight subsidiary jails. In his administration of the department generally he continued to display the ability and good judgment which have so often earned for him the commendation of Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Offg. Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

LEVY OF CUSTOMS DUTY ON BRITISH PRODUCE IN THE SPANISH ANTILLES.

THE following Resolution by the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st March 1887.

No. 95S., dated Calcutta, the 24th March 1887.

RESOLUTION—By the Govt. of India, Dept. of Finance and Commerce.

READ—

The following papers regarding alterations in the Customs duties on British produce in the Spanish Antilles:—

No. 109, Statistics and Commerce, dated 21st October 1886.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I FORWARD herewith a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, dated the 5th instant, and enclosure, relative to the information to be given to enquirers as to the customs duties to be charged on and after the 15th instant on British produce in the Spanish Antilles.

Dated 5th October 1886.

From—T. V. LISTER, Esq., Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.

WITH reference to my letter of the 31st of August, I am directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to transmit to you, for the information of Viscount Cross, the accompanying copy of a letter which has been addressed, by Lord Iddesleigh's direction, to the various persons who have applied for information as to the customs duties to be charged on and after the 15th instant on British produce in the Spanish Antilles.

It is possible that similar enquiries may be addressed to the Government of India.

I am to add that His Lordship is still in communication with Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid with regard to the Customs Tariff of the Spanish Antilles. Any further information that may be received likely to be of interest to the Government of India will be duly communicated to your department.

Dated 5th October 1886.

From—T. V. LISTER, Esq., Under-Secy. of State for Foreign Affairs,
To—MESSRS.

WITH reference to Foreign Office letter of respecting the customs duties to be charged on and after the 15th instant on British produce in the Spanish Antilles, I am directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to inform you that, on and after that date, British goods will be subject to the payment of the duties of the 3rd column of the Tariff* applying to those Spanish Possessions, on condition that they proceed from Great Britain (or from the British Colonies, or from British Foreign Possessions of which they are the produce), and that they are imported in vessels carrying the British flag.

I am to add that, under Article 1 of the Convention of the 26th of April last, between Great Britain and Spain (Parliamentary Paper, Commercial, No. 9 of 1886—C.4734), Her Majesty's Government will be entitled to any further privileges or reduction of duties which may be accorded to France or Germany under the existing Treaties between those countries and Spain. Translations of the Treaties in question will be found in the Parliamentary Paper, Commercial No. 15 of 1886—C. 4778.

No. 113, Statistics and Commerce, dated 4th November 1886.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

IN continuation of my despatch of the 21st October 1886, No. 109, I forward herewith a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, dated the 18th ultimo, and enclosure, relative to a Customs Notice regarding the interpretation to be placed on the Royal Order of the Spanish Government of 22nd June last, a copy of which is also enclosed.

No. 2067, dated 18th October 1886.

From—SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.

WITH reference to the letter from this office of the 5th instant, I am directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Havana, containing a Customs Notice respecting the interpretation to be placed on the Royal Order of the Spanish Government of June 22nd last, of which a copy is also enclosed.

No. 13, Commercial, dated 23rd September 1886.

From—A. DE C. CROWE Esq, Her Majesty's Consul-General, Havana,
To—The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 12, Commercial, of the 16th instant, I have the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a translation of an official notice from the *Havana Gazette* of yesterday's date, issued by the Administrator of Customs of this city, who, referring to the Royal Order of the 22nd June last, rejects the construction given to the said Order by the Americans, and declares that only American produce in American ships will be admitted to duty under the 3rd column of the Cuban Tariff, and that all foreign produce in these vessels will continue to be chargeable under the 4th column.

The hope I had entertained (based on the seemingly clear wording of the June Order) that British ships in the direct trade would be able to carry foreign goods under the 3rd column, have thus proved illusory.

As no mention is made in the Administrator's notice of navigation dues, I still trust that, on sending in the declaration required by the Royal Order, our ships, after the 15th proximo, will only be charged at the lowest tonnage rate.

I suspect that the United States' Government will not consider this matter as settled, and unless a rational interpretation is given of the word "procedencias," they may incline to annul their recent Treaty and impose differential dues on Spanish ships in their ports.

(Translations.)

Extract from the "*Havana Gazette*" of 22nd September 1886.

Central Custom-house Administration, Island of Cuba.—His Excellency the Governor-General received yesterday a telegraphic communication from the Home Government to the following effect:—

"Royal Order, 22nd June 1886, ratifies and confirms that of 13th September 1884, it being understood that the 3rd column of the Tariff is applicable solely to the natural products of the United States proceeding from their ports and carried in their ships direct to the Antilles; the equality of the flags includes solely the said products under the above mentioned conditions, and in no case foreign products, although the ships carrying them may be American, and proceeding from the United States."

Authorized and confirmed by His Excellency this day, and published for general information in the *Gazette*.

HAVANA,
The 18th September 1886.

JOAQUIN B. VALDES, *Administrator*.

Dated 22nd June 1886.

Decree by the Ministry of the Colonies, Madrid,
To—The Governors of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

THE Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States has appealed to Her Majesty's Government against the manner in which the Convention of the 13th February 1884 is carried out in that island, stating that the 1st Article entitles the American flag to be treated on equal terms with the Spanish at the ports of that island with regard to the payment of all sorts of duties; and, consequently, a complaint is made that in that island differential duties should be maintained with regard to foreign merchandise transhipped at American ports; and also that different shipping dues are charged on American vessels to those levied on Spanish ones; and in view of the reasons which have been given, and in view of what has passed before with regard to the true interpretation to be placed on the above-mentioned Convention, the King and in his name, the Queen-Regent, in order to show her good-will towards the United States and the good faith with which she endeavours to fulfil the Treaties, has been pleased to ratify what is established in the Royal Order of the 13th September 1884, that the American flag in the direct trade with Cuba and Puerto Rico is to enjoy absolutely the same treatment as that of Spain when carrying the products and the re-exports ("procedencias") of the United States.

With respect to shipping dues, even though the placing of American ships on an equal footing with those of Spain is not contemplated in the Convention, it is the desire of Her Majesty, in order to show her deference to the above-mentioned nation, that as soon as information is received from the Representative of the United States in that island that the United States' Government has accorded such advantage to Spanish vessels, the Customs authorities

shall proceed to apply such dues on a footing of reciprocity; and also in accordance with the Royal Decree of the 4th June 1886 to vessels of the United States of America.

By Her Majesty's commands, I make this communication for your Excellency's information and guidance. God preserve you, &c. This Order has the seal of the Ministry of the Colonies, and is dated the 22nd June 1886. Is forwarded to the Minister of States in consequence of his communication of the 3rd June, in order that he may take such action as he may think proper.

No. 22, Statistics and Commerce, dated 10th February 1887.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

IN reply to your letter, dated 21st December 1886, No. 389 (Finance and Commerce) I forward herewith a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, with enclosures, supplying the required information as to the tariff of the Spanish Antilles.

No. 144, dated 26th January 1887.

From—SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, Under-Secy. of State for Foreign Affairs,
To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.

WITH reference to your letter of the 20th instant (R. S. and C. 56), I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to enclose, for the information of Viscount Cross, a copy of the Customs Tariff of Cuba and of that of Puerto Rico, together with a copy of a statement* prepared by Her Majesty's Consul-General at Havana of the duties applicable to British trade in Cuba.

* See at pages 165—174 of the London Board of Trade Journal of November 1886.

I am also to enclose a copy of the Agreement recently come to between Spain and the United States for the reciprocal suspension of all discriminating duties in the United States and in the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico upon vessels of the respective countries and their cargoes. The Spanish Minister of State has assured Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid that all or any privileges which might be accorded to the United States would be equally enjoyed by Great Britain; under these assurances British vessels and the goods imported in them will be placed on the same footing as United States' vessels and their cargoes in the Spanish Antilles. I am, however, to add that it is believed that the differential tonnage dues are still levied on United States' vessels, and that they are being paid under protest.

Memorandum of Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Spain for the reciprocal and complete suspension of all Discriminating Duties of Tonnage or Imposts in the United States and in the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico upon Vessels of the respective Countries and their Cargoes.

1. It is positively understood that from this date an absolute equalization of tonnage and impost duties will at once be applied to the products of, and articles proceeding from, the United States or from any foreign country in vessels owned by citizens of the United States to the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico, and that no higher or other impost or tonnage duties will be levied upon such vessels and the merchandize carried in them as aforesaid than are imposed upon Spanish vessels and their cargoes under the same circumstances.

Under the above conditions, the President of the United States will at once issue his Proclamation declaring that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and imposts within the United States are suspended and discontinued so far as respects Spanish vessels and the produce, manufactures, or merchandize imported in them into the United States from Spain or her possessions aforesaid, or from any foreign country.

This Memorandum of Agreement is offered by the Government of Spain and accepted by the Government of the United States as a full and satisfactory notification of the facts above recited.

2. The United States' Minister at Madrid will be authorized to negotiate with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, either by an Agreement or Treaty, so as to place the commercial relations between the United States and Spain on a permanent footing advantageous to both countries.

In witness whereof the undersigned, in behalf of the Government of the United States and of Spain, respectively, have hereunto set their hands and seals.

Done at Washington, this 27th day of October, A.D. 1886.

T. F. BAYARD.
E. DE MURUAGA.

ORDERED that the papers be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, with the request that they may be published for general information and communicated to the Chamber of Commerce* for the information of the mercantile community.

* Madras, Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Rangoon.

By order,

J. F. FINLAY,

Offy. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 2nd April 1887.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, April 2, '87	4.24	Weather—moist and cool. Prospects very fair. Public health good. Common rice about 25 seers per rupee on an average.
	2 Culna	3.20	
	3 Cutwa	4.44	
	4 Bankoora, " 2 "	0.66	Weather—much cooled down. Rain has done immense good to standing crops, but more wanted. Chicken-pox still prevalent in Bishenpore sub-division. Prices almost stationary.
	5 Bishenpur " 2 "	1.41	
BURDWAN DIVN.	6 Beerbhoom, " 2 "	2.31	Weather—cool. Heavy rain, which fell during two nights, has been of immense service to agriculture. Fields are being ploughed. Prospects generally excellent. Public health fair, though cholera prevalent in some villages. Cattle-pox also reported.
	7 Rampore Haut " 2 "	1.96	
	8 Midnapore, " 2 "	1.83	Weather—remarkably cool for the time of year. Preparation of land in active progress everywhere. Prospects fair. Public health good.
	9 Hooghly, " 2 "	3.84	Weather—fair after heavy rain. Rain will do some good for ploughing to commence. Public health fairly good, but in Serampore sub-division cholera still reported.
	10 Serampore	5.04	
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	11 Jehanabad	0.66	
	12 Howrah, " 4 "	3.35	Heavy rain on 29th and 30th. Temperature moderate. State and prospects of crops good.
	13 Ooloberia " 2 "	1.72	
	14 Central Districts.		
	15 24-Perghs., April 2 '87	3	Report not received.
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	16 Nuddea, " 2 "	4.41	Weather—much cooler since rain; sky overcast and light breezes. <i>Rubbee</i> crops all harvested. Rain and hail have injured gram, &c., and young mangoes. Indigo promises well. Land being prepared for rice. Some few cases of cholera and small-pox; also of cow-pox.
	17 Kushtea " "	4.67	
	18 Meherpore " "	4.80	
	19 Choodanga " "	4.38	
	20 Ranaghat " "	3.23	
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	21 Khoolua, " 2 "	5.31	Rain on three days; weather cool. Rain has enabled ploughing to commence. <i>Boro</i> rice coming on well. Public health good.
	22 Jessore, " 2 "	3.59	Weather—wet and stormy during first part of week; clear since. Heavy rain has facilitated ploughing, which is going on vigorously. Cholera prevalent in a few villages in Magurah sub-division, and also exists sporadically in several other places.
	23 Jhenidah " "	3.58	
	24 Magurah " "	4.37	
	25 Narail " "	2.5	
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	26 Bongong " "	5.82	
	27 Moorsshedabad " 2 "	3.51	Weather—rain during week has kept the air cool. It has somewhat injured <i>rubbee</i> crops still on the ground. Ploughing for <i>aus</i> rice has commenced.
	28 Kandhee " "	3.11	
	29 Dinagepore, April 2, '87	2.04	Weather—cloudy up to 30th ultimo. Rain on night of 29th almost all over the district. It has done much good towards preparing lands for <i>bhadoi</i> crops. Public health fair. Rice 22 to 28 seers per rupee.
	30 Rajshahye, " 2 "	1.31	Weather—days warm; nights still cool; severe gale in Nattore sub-division on 28th March, injuring crops on the ground. Manufacture of <i>ganja</i> completed. Recent rain facilitated preparation of land for early sowings. Public health fair.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	31 Nattore " "	2.28	
	32 Nowgong " "	0.84	
	33 Rangpore, " 2 "	1.32	Weather—hot by day and cool by night. Rain has done much good, and prospect of crops greatly improved. Tobacco being cut. <i>Aus</i> and jute being sown. Public health good.
	34 Kurigram " "	3.03	
	35 Nilphamari " "	1.84	
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	36 Bogra, " 2 "	1.92	Weather—rainy and cloudy for some days; since yesterday (1st) fine again. Ploughing and sowing of <i>aus</i> and jute still continue. Price of rice steady. Sporadic cases of cholera reported from Adamdighi police-station.
	37 Sherpur " "	1.80	
	38 Nowkhilla " "	1.73	
	39 Pubna " 2 "	3.08	Weather—rain with slight storms during the week. Prospects of crops good.
	40 Serajgunj " "	2.44	
Dacca Division.	41 Darjeeling, " 2 "	1.51	Weather—cold. State and prospects of crops good.
	42 Julpigoree, " 2 "	3.11	Heavy storms during week have made the weather cooler. Rain has done good to crops and has assisted ploughing. Outturn of cold-weather crops fair, but not so good as in last year. Cattle disease and cholera prevalent in some places.
	43 Eastern Districts.		
	44 Dacca, April 2, '87	3.09	Weather—cloudy and rainy from 27th to 30th March; now bright and clear. Harvesting of pulses over. <i>Boro</i> paddy is flowering. Chilly and tobacco doing well. Public health good.
	45 Manickgunge " "	4.29	
Dacca Division.	46 Munshigunge " 2 "	2.83	Weather—very cool with heavy rain. Rain has been of greatest use to cultivation. It should also drive away cholera that has been increasing of late.
	47 Furreedpore, " 2 "	3.30	
	48 Goslundo " "	4.57	
	49 Madaripore " "	3.74	
	50 Backergunge, " 1 "	2.97	Weather—days hot; nights comparatively cold. Rain has done good to winter crops. General health fair, but cholera prevails in most of the stations.
Dacca Division.	51 Mymensingh, " 1 "	3.22	Weather—rain with strong winds on 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th March. Prospects of crops good.
	52 Jamalpur " "	0.29	
	53 Kishoregunge " "	0.80	
	54 Attia " "	1.63	
	55 Neurokona " "	4.94	
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	56 Chittagong, April 5, '87	0.76	Weather—hot. Prospects of spring crops fair. Public health good, notwithstanding a few sporadic cases of cholera. Prices steady.
	57 Noakhally " 1 "	4.85	Weather—rainy during the greater part of the week, with strong gales. Heavy rain has retarded sowing of <i>aus</i> . A few cases of cholera reported.
	58 Fenny " "	5.54	
	59 Tipperah, Mar. 31 "	3.22	Weather—seasonable. Agricultural operations in full swing. Rain will do much good. Sporadic cholera in several places, and small-pox has broken out in more than one place.
	60 Brahmanbaria " "	0.87	
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	61 Chaudpur " "	1.70	
	62 Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 29 "	1.92	Weather—cloudy and rainy during last two days of week. <i>Joom</i> cutting still continues. Tobacco and chillies doing well.
	63 Hill Tipperah, " 30 "	1.76	Weather—rainy and stormy. <i>Til</i> (oil-seeds) still being sown. Preparation of lands for <i>aus</i> paddy going on. <i>Jooms</i> being cut in the hills. Public health good.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIV.	26 Patna, April 2, '87	0.42	Weather—hot during day; cool in morning and at night. <i>Rubbee</i> harvest progressing satisfactorily; gathering of opium nearly finished. Public health good.
	27 Gya, " 2 "	0.35	Weather—hot. <i>Rubbee</i> being harvested. Fever reported.
	28 Shahabad, " 2 "	0.52	Nights cool; days mild. Late rain beneficial to sugarcane, but injurious to crops stacked in threshing floors and to opium. Cholera has appeared at Bhabua; otherwise public health fair.
	Buxar	0.09	
	Sasseram	0.65	
	Bhabua	0.22	
	29 Durbhanga, " 2 "	0.15	Weather—getting warm. <i>Rubbee</i> harvest continues. Mango has suffered to some extent from late rain. Price of rice averages 23 seers per rupee. A few cases of cholera reported from head-quarters. Public health otherwise good.
	30 Mozufferpore, " 2 "	0.61	A severe thunder-storm on evening of 29th ultimo; weather otherwise normal. <i>Rubbee</i> harvest in progress. Prospects of all crops good.
BHAGLPOUR DIV.	31 Saran, " 2 "	0.09	Weather—seasonable. <i>Rubbee</i> and opium crops very good. Public health good.
	Sewan	0.14	
	Gopalgunge	0.28	
	32 Champaran, " 2 "	0.22	Weather—growing hot. <i>Rubbee</i> crops being cut; good outturn expected. Opium collection and indigo sowings in progress. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
	33 Monghyr, April 2, "	0.54	Weather—seasonable; cloudy with easterly wind at the latter part of the week.
	Beguserai	0.64	Reaping of <i>rubbee</i> crops going on vigorously. Sporadic cases of small-pox continue to be reported from Beguserai; otherwise public health fair.
	Jamui	1.61	
	34 Bhagulpore, " 2 "	0.72	Weather—cool for season. <i>Rubbee</i> harvest in progress. Wheat is the worst of the crops. Castor-seed plants not doing well. Sporadic cholera in north. Particulars not furnished.
ORISSA.	35 Purneah, " 2 "	0.60	
	Kishengunge	0.23	
	Arrareah	0.88	
	36 Maldah, " 2 "	0.75	First part of week cloudy with fog in the mornings; latter part fine and pleasant. Harvesting of <i>rubbee</i> almost over. Early <i>bhaad</i> paddy being sown. Prices stationary. Sporadic cases of cholera reported from town and interior.
	Gajole	0.51	
	37 Sonthal Pargha, " 2 "	1.08	Weather—growing warmer. Storm of wind and rain on night of 29th ultimo. Storm did slight damage to <i>rubbee</i> crops, which are being harvested, and to <i>mohwa</i> . <i>Rubbee</i> harvest gives good outturn. Rain has done good to sugarcane and <i>boro</i> paddy. Public health good.
	Deoghur	1.01	
	Rajmehar	0.77	
ORISSA DIV.	Pakour	0.59	
	Jamtara	1.02	
	Godda	0.75	
ORISSA DIV.	38 Cuttack, April 1, '87	0.12	Weather—seasonable; sometimes cloudy. <i>Dalua</i> rice ripening. Ploughing has commenced. Common rice 20 seers per rupee in town and 25 to 30 seers in the interior. Public health generally good.
	39 Pooree, Mar. 31 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy and cool. Land is being ploughed for next <i>sarad</i> crop. <i>Dalua</i> crop is being harvested. Common rice 27 seers 6 chittacks per rupee in Sudder sub-division, and 26 seers 9 chittacks in Khorda sub-division. Cases of cholera reported.
	40 Balasore, April 1 "	0.85	Weather—seasonable. Land is being ploughed. Crops doing well. A few sporadic cases of cholera reported from Bhuddruck sub-division; public health otherwise good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
41	Hazaribagh, April 1, '87	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Outturn of <i>rubbee</i> crops fair. Opium all gathered in. Prospect of mango indifferent. <i>Mohwa</i> dropping. General health good.
42	Lohardugga, " 2 "	A few drops.	Weather—cloudy and warm. <i>Rubbee</i> harvest continues. Prices steady. Cholera reported from Palamow; otherwise public health good.
43	Singbhoom, " 1 "	Slight rain on 30th.	Weather—seasonable. Outturn of <i>rubbee</i> crops fair. Only <i>boro</i> paddy on ground; at present prospects good. Measles reported from Kokpara outpost. General health good.
44	Manbhoom, " 2 "	0.02	Weather—getting hot. Crops mostly harvested. Outturn very fair. <i>Mohwa</i> has commenced to fall; a moderate yield expected. Cholera reported from Manbazar. Measles prevalent in Purulia.
	Govindpore	0.21	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, REVENUE DEPT.;
The 5th April 1887.P. NOLAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—

NAMES OF PLACES.	1st week of April 1886.	1st week of May 1886.	1st week of June 1886.	1st week of July 1886.	1st week of August 1886.	1st week of Sept. 1886.	1st week of Oct. 1886.	1st week of Nov. 1886.	1st week of Dec. 1886.	1st week of Jan. 1887.	1st week of Feb. 1887.	1st week of Mar. 1887.	1st week of April 1887.
Baliaghata	Mds. 10,74,000	Mds. 9,87,000	Mds. 12,52,000	Mds. 8,48,000	Mds. 5,53,000	Mds. 5,06,500	Mds. 5,60,000	Mds. 3,81,000	Mds. 3,11,000	Mds. 2,89,000	Mds. 4,15,200	Mds. 4,73,000	Mds. 14,01,000
Dolatdanga	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Chitapore, Golabares, Coomer- koly, Hakholia, and Culpj Ghat	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pathuriachatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tallygunge, Chitiah, Kidderpore, and Moonshigunge.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
21 Minor Basars (estimated) ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hoidyabatty, Nowabgunge, Bhuddressur, and Chander- nagore.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total	25,28,191	22,27,843	25,02,109	20,07,453	18,30,077	17,74,552	19,02,950	17,02,014	18,38,600	17,37,480	18,08,639	17,55,743	29,01,792
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	16,824 (on 3rd April 86.)	11,759 (on 4th May 86.)	5,980 (on 3rd June 86.)	3,750 (on 3rd July 86.)	3,636 (on 3rd August 86.)	11,011 (on 4th September 86.)	6,628 (on 2nd Oct. 1886.)	11,004 (on 4th Nov. 86.)	7,218 (on 4th Dec. 86.)	21,020 (on 4th Jan. 87.)	16,353 (on 8th Feb. 1887.)	17,583 (on 4th Mar. 1887.)	9,583 (on 4th April 1887.)
On boats on- loaded ...	20,980 (1st to 3rd April 86.)	23,151 (1st to 3rd May 86.)	18,635 (1st to 3rd June 86.)	19,137 (1st to 3rd July 1886.)	96,469 (1st to 3rd August 86.)	85,147 (1st to 3rd September 86.)	27,144 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1886.)	29,219 (1st to 3rd Nov. 86.)	30,278 (3rd to 5th Dec. 86.)	75,333 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1887.)	81,261 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1887.)	78,008 (1st to 3rd Mar. 1887.)	64,857 (1st to 3rd April 1887.)
By Canal returns	33,779 (1st to 3rd April 86.)	10,835 (1st to 3rd May 86.)	19,117 (1st to 3rd June 86.)	24,256 (1st to 3rd July 1886.)	15,736 (1st to 3rd August 86.)	36,389 (1st to 3rd September 86.)	44,919 (1st October 86.)	24,281 (1st to 3rd Nov. 86.)	21,411 (3rd to 5th Dec. 86.)	78,253 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1887.)	1,51,101 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1887.)	1,77,060 (1st to 3rd March 1887.)	81,375 (1st to 3rd April 1887.)
Grand Total of Stocks	23,02,774	22,73,563	25,45,241	21,14,631	19,25,918	18,57,099	19,76,641	17,64,018	18,97,597	19,16,045	21,42,559	20,35,619	30,47,597
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	13½ lakhs	12½ lakhs	14½ lakhs	10½ lakhs	8½ lakhs	8 lakhs	9½ lakhs	7½ lakhs	8½ lakhs	8½ lakhs	11 lakhs	9½ lakhs	20 lakhs

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.
The 5th April 1887.P. NOLAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

**PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD AND SALT IN THE
DISTRICTS OF BENGAL DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE
31st MARCH 1887.**

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum Vulgare)					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL.																			
Western Districts.																			
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	14 8	12 0	18 0	...	...	30 0	19 8	19 8	16 0	26 4	26 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	16 8	16 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	19 4	19 8	24 4	24 12	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Peerbhoom	22 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	16 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	14 0	11 8	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	12 0	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	8 4	20 0	16 8	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																			
	Calcutta	14 12	14 0	14 4	22 0	21 9	19 0	9 4	9 6	7 8	10 4	10 4	15 11	21 8	21 0	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	15 0	15 0	17 4	32 0	32 0	22 15	16 0	16 0	14 8	19 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jessore	13 4	13 8	12 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 4	22 0	21 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Moorshedabad	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Dinapore	12 8	11 12	16 0	22 0	22 0	17 8	21 0	21 0	16 12	27 8	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye	16 8	16 8	18 0	45 0	45 0	32 0	18 6	17 4	16 8	22 14	22 8	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	12 8	12 12	23 0	...	...	...	22 8	18 0	20 0	24 10	22 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Bogra	17 4	17 4	18 12	...	...	...	15 12	16 8	16 0	24 0	26 4	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Pubna	21 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	21 9	24 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	10 0	10 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																			
18	Dacca	12 8	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	17 0	14 8	18 0	19 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	13 0	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 4	12 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Cheapest common rice.

A In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culina 12 seers, Cutwa 13 seers, and Ranecunge 12½ seers.

B In Bishenpore sub-division retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

C In Ranepore Hat sub-division retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.

D In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tumlook 11 seers and Contai 13 seers.

E In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13½ seers.

F In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kochsheta 12½ seers, Meherpore 12 seers, Chooadanga 13 seers, and Chooadanga 10½ seers.

G In Satkhira and Bagirhat sub-divisions retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

H In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, Magooria 10½ seers, and Bongong 13 seers.

I In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh and Jungipore 13 seers and Kandi 12½ seers.

J In Thakurgaon sub-division retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typho-</i> <i>pidium.</i>)		MARUA OR RAGI. (<i>Eleusine Corocana.</i>)	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.
	Corresponding return of last year.		Corresponding return of last year.

[illegible][illegible]

KANGNI OR KAKUN. ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Setaria italica</i> .)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALA OR SUNAGA. (<i>Cicer arietinum</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...	24	0	21	0	22	...	...	...
...	19	8	19	4	19	...	...	...
...	26	0	20	0	22	...	...	...
...	18	0	19	0	17	...	...	...
...	18	8	20	0	19	...	...	...
...	22	8	20	0	17	...	...	...

19	0	19	0	16	0	19	4	19	4	18	...
...
...	...	...	...	26	10	26	10	26	10	26	...
...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	...
...	...	...	...	21	4	20	0	20	0	20	...
...	...	...	...	26	0	26	0	26	0	26	...
...	...	...	...	19	0	20	0	20	0	20	...
...	...	...	...	23	4	26	4	26	4	26	...
...	...	...	...	20	0	15	0	15	0	15	...
...	...	...	...	15	0	17	4	17	4	17	...
...	...	...	...	20	0	22	0	22	0	22	...
...	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	...
...	...	...	...	15	4	15	4	15	4	15	...

...	...	...	...	15	0	14	...
...	...	...	...	16	0	16	...
...	...	...	...	16	0	16	...
...	...	...	...	16	0	16	...

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLEM. (Sorghum Vulgare.)					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
Eastern Districts.—Concluded.																			
22	Chittagong ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 8	16 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah ...	13 5	11 6	13 5	...	...	...	17 13	16 15	13 5	20 13	20 3	17 14	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4½	12 4½	11 6	13 14½	13 14½	12 4	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...
BEHAR.																			
26	Patna ...	16 0	16 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	24 0	24 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	26 0			
27	Gya ...	17 0	17 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	19 8	19 8	16 0	...	...	...
28	Shahabad ...	16 0	16 0	18 0	36 0	25 0	27 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...
29	Durbhanga ...	18 0	18 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	23 0	21 0	17 8	26 0	...	...	
30	Mounifarpore ...	18 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...
31	Saran ...	15 0	14 0	17 0	29 0	32 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...
32	Chumparnu ...	15 0	18 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	26 0	7 8	7 8	10 8	18 8	18 0	13 8	...	...	...
33	Monghyr ...	18 6	16 12	23 1	33 9	31 8	31 8	14 12	14 2	11 9	18 8	18 14	16 12	27 8	...	24 2			
34	Bhagulpore ...	16 6	16 6	21 7	40 6	35 5	30 5	18 4	20 3	15 2	21 7	21 7	17 10	...	...	...
35	Puraoah ...	15 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...
36	Maldah ...	18 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	10 0	26 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...
37	Sonthal Pergba.	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	27 8	27 0	23 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																			
38	Cuttack ...	14 7	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	13 2	10 8	10 8	18 6	18 6	15 12	...	...	...
39	Pooree ...	10 8	10 8	15 12	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 12	26 4	26 4	21 0	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	18 0	15 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE South-Western Frontier Agency.																			
41	Bazareebagh ...	19 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga ...	24 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...
43	Singbhoom ...	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...
44	Manbhoom ...	17 0	16 0	15 0	10 0	...	32 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	32 0	29 0	27 0	...	...	...

U In Cox's Bazar sub division retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

V In Fenny sub-division (at Panshgachia Hat) retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.

W In Brahmunberiah and Chandpore sub-divisions retail price of salt 11½ seers per rupee.

X In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 12½ seers, Sasseram 12 seers, and Bhabocah 11½ seers.

Y In Madhubani and Tajpore sub-divisions retail prices of salt 12 seers per rupee.

Z In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Hajepore 12½ seers and Sectamarhee 11 seers.

Z1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11½ seers and Gopalgunge 11 seers 13 chittacks.

Z2 In Bettiah sub-division retail price of salt 11½ seers per rupee.

Z3 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Begusrai 11 seers and Jamui 11½ seers.

SEERS OF 80 TOLARS.

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typho-</i> <i>ideum.</i>)			MARUA OR RAGI. (<i>Eleusine Corocana.</i>)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.

S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...
...
...
...
...

26 0 26 0 26 0 26 0 26 0

...
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33 0 30 0 18 0

20 0

27 0 27 0 23 0

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KANGNI OR KAKUN. ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Setaria italica</i> .)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA. (<i>Cicer arietinum</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...	13	0	11	0	14	8
...	13	0	16	0	12	8
...	14	12	13	12	16	0
...
...	12	0	12	0	12	0

20	0	20	0	...	28	0	28	0	27	0	
17	0	16	0	18	0	24	0	23	8	20	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	0	24	0	22	0
26	0	...	20	0	23	0	24	8	23	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22	0	26	0	21	0
14	0	15	0	15	8	20	0	21	0	20	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	28	0	28	0	18	0
23	8	21	0	21	0	27	8	26	12	27	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	4	24	0	25	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	20	0	20	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	27	0	20	0	30	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	20	0	21	0

(Kalai)

...	...	...	...	17	1	17	1	18	11
...	...	...	...	14	7	14	7	18	13
...	...	...	...	15	0	16	9	16	0

(Kalai)

...	...	...	...	20	0	20	0	18	6
...	...	...	...	24	0	20	0	20	0
...	...	...	...	16	0	18	0	20	0
...	...	...	...	18	0	18	0	20	0

Districts of Bengal during the Fortnight ending 31st March 1887—(Concluded).

												WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			DISTRICTS.
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea Mays.)			ARHAR OR THUR. CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus indicus.)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	75 0	75 0	100 0	U 12 0	12 0	12 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	V 8 0	8 0	11 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	3 4 0	Noakholly.
...	...	...	11 1	10 4	10 0	...	...	...	W 11 8	12 0	12 0	3 5 0	.....	3 3 0	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	Hill Tipperah.
BEHAR.															
30 0	30 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 1 6	Patna.
...	...	...	26 0	27 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	Gya.
...	...	23 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	X 13 0	12 0	12 8	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	Shahabad.
23 0	28 0	30 7	19 8	22 0	20 0	176 0	176 0	160 0	Y 13 0	13 0	11 8	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	Durbhunga.
30 0	26 0	27 0	19 0	19 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	Z 12 0	12 0	12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	Mozufferpore.
29 0	30 0	27 8	21 0	22 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	Z1 11 0	11 8	12 0	3 5 0	3 2 6	3 1 6	Saran.
30 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	Z2 11 0	12 0	12 0	3 7 0	.....	3 2 0	Chumpanu.
29 6	29 7	26 4	21 0	19 0	21 0	126 0	126 0	126 0	Z3 12 9	12 9	13 2	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 6	Monghyr.
35 5	31 9	21 7	21 7	21 7	20 13	171 0	170 7	176 12	Z4 12 10	12 10	12 10	3 3 0	3 3 0	2 15 0	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	128 0	128 0	160 0	Z5 10 8	11 0	11 0	3 10 0	.....	3 7 0	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	Z6 12 0	12 0	12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	Maldah.
37 8	37 8	26 0	26 0	27 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	Z6 11 8	12 0	12 8	3 4 0	3 3 0	3 2 0	Sonthal Perguz.
ORISSA.															
...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Cuttack.
...	...	...	17 1	17 1	17 1	70 0	70 0	80 0	Z6(a) 14 7	14 7	14 7	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Pooros.
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	Z7 10 8	10 0	10 8	3 6 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	Balasore.
CHOTA NAGPORE, South-Western Frontier Agency.															
24 0	26 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Hazareebagh.
24 0	24 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	360 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Singbhoom.
40 0	40 0	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	Z8 10 10	10 10	10 10	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Manbhoom.

Z4 In Banksa, Mudehpura and Soopool sub-divisions retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

Z5 In sub-division retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kissengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Raneegunge) 12 seers.

Z6 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur 12½ seers, Godda 11 seers, Rajmehal 12 seers, and Jamtara 13 seers.

Z6(a) In Khoorda sub-division retail price of salt 14 seers per rupee.

Z7 In Bhadruck sub-division retail price of salt 9½ seers per rupee.

Z8 In Govindpore sub-division retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

P. NOLAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	2 12 6	2 14 6	2 10 0	1 6 0	1 9 0	2 0 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	5 8 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	2 4 6
2	Serajunge ...	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 2 0	1 12 6	1 11 6	2 0 0
3	Dacca ...	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 6 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 12 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 4 0
4	Naraingunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 0	2 7 0	2 7 6	1 13 0	2 1 0	2 3 0
5	Chittagong ...	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	...	...	...	2 14 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	2 4 0	2 5 0	2 7 0
6	Patna ...	2 7 0	2 7 0	1 13 0	1 3 6	1 3 6	1 5 3	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 9	1 10 9	2 2 0
7	Balasore ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 15 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 7 0	1 8 0	1 9 0
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6 8	1 6 8	2 1 0
9	Cuttack ...	2 10 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 5 0

CALCUTTA,
The 5th April 1887.

OF 40 SEERS.

MARUA OR RAGI. (<i>Eleusine Corocana</i> .)			KANGNI OR KAKUN ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Setaria italica</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
...	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
...
...
...
...
1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	...
...
...
...

PRICES PER MAU-D

JOWAR OR CHOLU.
(*Sorghum Vulgare*.)

BAJRA OR CUMBU
(*Pennisetum typhoides*.)

Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.
1 8 0	1 10 0	...	2 4 0	2 0 3	0 0
...
...
...
...
1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0
...
...
...

undermentioned *Marts* of Bengal during the fortnight ending 31st March 1887.

GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADILAY OR SURAGA. (<i>Cicer Arietinum</i> .)			INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (<i>Zea Mays</i>)			ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PEA. (<i>Cajanus indicus</i> .)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
1 11 3	1 11 6	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	2 2 6	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 6 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	Calcutta.
2 0 0	3 0 0	2 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	Serajgunge.
2 8 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	3 2 0	Dacca.
1 14 0	2 1 0	2 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	2 15 0	2 14 0	2 13 8	Naraingunge.
3 2 0	3 6 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	Chittagong.
1 5 6	1 5 6	1 6 9	1 4 9	1 4 9	1 11 6	1 6 6	1 6 6	1 6 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 6	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 1 6	Patna.
2 8 0	2 8 0	2 9 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 12 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 3 6	3 6 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Pooree.
2 0 0	(Kajai) 2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

P. NOLAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of B

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.													
			AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.								
			Mean barometric height, 10 A.M.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest during week.	Date.	Lowest during week.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature of week.	Variation from normal mean of week.	
ORIGINAL.	Pooree ...	Gopalpore ...	29.8925	29.8729	—	SSW	384	86.2	27th Mar.	74.8	1st April	84.6	77.6	81.1	—	
	False Point ...	False Point ...	29.848	29.870	—0.046	SSW	384	87.9	29th "	70.1	27th Mar., 1st April.	86.7	75.9	81.3	—1.3	
	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	29.778	29.859	—0.036	S & SW	168	98.9	29th "	71.8	27th Mar.	95.1	75.5	85.3	—2.1	
	Balasore ...	Balasore ...	29.783	29.843	—	S	69.3	87.4	26th "	62.1	27th "	84.59	78.0	78.89	—	
	South-West Midnapore ...	Saugor Island	29.847	29.873	—0.039	S	353	89.2	26th "	66.9	27th "	86.9	76.3	81.6	—1.6	
	South 24-Pergunnahs ...	Midnapore ...	29.699	29.851	—	S	163.9	99.3	26th "	64.7	27th "	92.4	71.3	81.9	—	
	24-Pergunnahs ...	Calcutta ...	29.848	29.870	—0.027	SSW	171	94.0	26th "	63.7	27th "	87.6	70.3	78.9	—4.6	
	Howrah ...	Burdwan ...	29.774	29.876	—0.013	S	108.7	98.5	26th "	61.8	26th "	91.7	67.6	79.7	—5.2	
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora ...	29.534	—	—	SE	37	99.1	26th "	65.7	27th "	92.3	70.7	81.5	—	
	Beerbhoom ...	Raneegunge ...	29.535	—	—	South-westerly.	116.5	99.7	26th "	65.0	27th "	94.1	69.9	82.0	—	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	West Burdwan ...	Berhampore ...	29.813	29.881	+0.001	E	117.0	95.7	26th "	61.2	27th "	86.9	67.2	77.1	—7.5	
	Moorshedabad ...	Krishnaghur ...	29.828	—	—	Southerly	130.8	97.3	26th "	60.9	27th "	88.6	66.8	77.7	—	
	Nuddea ...	Jessore ...	29.850	29.884	—0.011	E	93.6	98.3	26th "	62.5	27th "	88.5	67.8	78.2	—6.0	
	Jessore ...	Chittagong ...	29.839	29.839	—0.010	NNE	99	85.6	26th "	65.5	27th "	82.2	67.6	74.9	—4.6	
	Khoolna ...	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	Demagiri ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Chittagong ...	Barrisal ...	29.901	29.913	—	N	118.1	90.8	26th Mar.	63.1	27th "	83.7	67.0	75.7	—	
	Backergunge ...	Noakholly ...	29.874	29.918	—	Variable	46.0	88.0	26th "	62.0	1st April	82.7	66.7	74.7	—	
	Noakholly ...	Furreedpore ...	29.866	—	—	Southerly	124.3	84.8	26th "	61.0	28th Mar.	79.3	63.0	72.1	—	
	Furreedpore ...	Dacca ...	29.890	29.913	+0.020	SE	138	95.1	26th "	62.9	27th "	86.0	67.1	76.6	—5.6	
	Dacca ...	Commillah ...	29.885	29.921	—	SE	191.9	92.3	26th "	63.9	29th "	85.9	68.7	77.3	—	
EAST BENGAL.	Tipperah ...	Mymensingh ...	29.870	—	—	SE	130.3	90.3	26th "	61.1	27th "	81.0	64.5	72.8	—	
	Mymensingh ...	Bogra ...	29.810	29.875	—	ENE	24.1	94.3	26th "	60.7	27th "	83.7	64.4	74.1	—	
	Bogra ...	Serajunge ...	29.842	29.890	—	South-easterly.	118.0	94.2	26th "	59.7	27th "	84.1	64.6	74.4	—	
	Serajunge ...	Rampore Beau-leah ...	29.815	29.886	—	South-easterly.	96.2	95.3	26th "	59.7	27th "	86.4	64.6	75.5	—	
	Rampore Beau-leah ...	Maldah ...	29.710	—	—	Easterly	51.3	94.1	26th "	57.2	26th "	88.8	63.9	76.4	—	
	Maldah ...	Dinagepore ...	29.764	29.886	—	ENE	139.1	93.6	26th "	61.2	27th "	86.7	63.8	75.3	—	
	Dinagepore ...	Rungpore ...	29.777	29.905	—	Easterly	133.8	90.2	27th "	59.7	26th "	85.0	63.3	74.2	—	
	Rungpore ...	Julpigoree ...	29.622	29.916	—	E	168.1	87.9	27th "	60.9	27th, 28th Mar.	82.8	62.9	72.8	—	
	Julpigoree ...	Cooch Behar ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Cooch Behar ...	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling ...	22.921	—	W, calm	189.0	56.2	1st April	39.1	27th "	53.1	40.8	47.0	—5.3	
NORTH BENGAL.	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Purneah ...	29.768	29.875	+0.024	E	38.6	93.2	27th Mar.	61.7	28th "	87.8	61.6	75.7	—5.4	
	Purneah ...	North Bhagulpore ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	North Bhagulpore ...	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Mozufferpore ...	Durbhunga ...	29.708	29.880	+0.022	ENE	180	90.4	27th Mar.	63.9	26th "	87.4	63.9	76.7	—3.3	
	Durbhunga ...	Chumparun ...	29.636	29.868	—	ESE	210.5	91.2	27th "	57.7	1st April	88.2	61.9	75.0	—	
	Chumparun ...	Saran ...	29.635	—	—	SE	104.1	95.5	27th "	—	—	89.4	—	—	—	
	Saran ...	Dehree* ...	29.489	29.856	—	Easterly	180.3	91.4	26th "	62.0	72 Mar.	87.7	65.3	76.5	—	
	Dehree* ...	Shahabad ...	29.600	29.845	—	E	185.5	94.4	27th "	62.9	31st Mar., 1st April.	90.4	65.2	77.8	—	
	Shahabad ...	Arrah ...	29.639	29.839	—	E	119.6	96.4	26th "	60.8	26th Mar.	91.2	65.2	78.3	—	
	Arrah ...	Gya ...	29.446	29.824	—0.052	Variable	75.9	98.7	27th "	65.7	31st "	93.4	68.9	81.2	—4.4	
SOUTH BENGAL.	Gya ...	Patna ...	29.680	29.867	—0.001	E	108.9	94.8	26th "	59.8	26th "	90.1	64.6	77.4	—5.7	
	Patna ...	Bankipore ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Bankipore ...	South Bhagulpore ...	29.688	29.852	—	E	114	94.4	26th "	59.0	26th "	87.7	64.0	75.9	—	
	South Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Monghyr ...	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Doomka ...	29.344	—	SE	49.0	96.7	26th "	64.4	27th "	89.5	67.7	78.6	—	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Hazaribagh ...	27.833	29.829	—0.041	Variable	145.0	93.5	28th "	60.3	27th, 28th Mar.	90.9	63.4	77.2	—3.8	
	Hazaribagh ...	Lohardugga ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Lohardugga ...	Manbhoom ...	27.700	29.809	—	SE	137.4	96.5	30th "	57.8	27th "	94.0	63.1	77.6	—	
	Manbhoom ...	Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa ...	29.065	—	SSW	72.8	103.0	30th "	65.6	27th "	97.4	71.5	84.5	—	
	Singbhoom ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Explanation. — Summary. — The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the same period for the years 1871 to 1880. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The station in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one on which at least hundredth of an inch fell.

* Means for 6 days.

for the week ending Friday, the 1st April 1887.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.														Representative station.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	
Average humidity at 10 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A.M. for week.	Rainfall of week at observing stations.	RAINFALL.									Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.				
			Of week.		Since 1st of March.			Since 15th May 1886.									
			Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.							
76	1.7	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore	...	ORISSA.	
76	6.3	1.51	0.43	0.21	0.52	0.91	—0.39	61.96	57.72	+4.24	1.0	0.6	False Point	...	Pooree		
49	6.4	0.18	0.31	0.24	1.63	1.16	+0.47	65.60	53.68	+11.92	1.2	0.5	Cuttack	...	Cuttack		
69	1.7	0.81	1.35	0.36	2.13	1.32	+0.81	59.97	56.16	+3.81	1.5	0.8	Balasore	...	Balasore		
81	6.6	2.25	2.06	0.46	2.23	1.27	+1.01	54.46	65.84	—11.38	3.3	0.7	Saugor Island	...	South-West Midnapore	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	
69	5.7	1.40	1.67	0.25	2.59	1.61	+0.98	49.16	54.64	—5.48	3.3	0.7	Midnapore	...	South 24-Pergunnahs		
72	6.4	3.14	3.50	0.36	3.62	1.47	+2.15	60.85	54.77	+6.08	1.9	0.8	Calcutta	...	24-Pergunnahs		
65	7.1	4.73	4.12	0.37	4.12	1.32	+2.80	57.19	48.78	+8.41	3.3	0.8	Burdwan	...	Howrah		
64	3.1	0.25	1.07	0.23	1.75	1.16	+0.59	54.87	54.06	+0.81	2.0	0.6	Bankoora	...	Hooghly	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	
60	1.7	drops	1.54	0.16	2.00	0.59	+1.41	68.67	53.43	+15.24	1.5	0.5	Raneegunge	...	Burdwan		
78	6.9	3.51	2.03	0.32	3.54	0.79	+2.75	64.02	50.65	+13.37	2.3	0.6	Berhampore	...	Beerbhoom		
79	6.1	3.78	4.30	0.53	4.97	1.63	+3.34	60.23	51.86	+8.37	3.2	0.8	Krishnagur	...	West Burdwan		
78	7.3	3.59	3.88	0.65	4.21	2.13	+2.08	63.65	56.88	+6.77	2.9	1.1	Jessore	...	Moorshedabad	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	
73	5.9	2.16	1.25	0.65	4.00	2.04	+1.96	133.56	116.50	+17.06	3.0	1.2	Chittagong	...	Nagda		
76	5.7	2.87	2.99	0.62	3.70	2.11	+1.59	81.50	81.23	+0.27	3.3	1.3	Demagiri	...	Jessore		
70	4.3	4.70	5.19	1.15	10.59	3.25	+7.34	128.57	113.27	+15.30	3.5	1.1	Barrisal	...	Khoolna		
73	3.4	3.30	3.86	0.37	4.70	2.54	+2.16	65.36	59.87	+5.49	4.0	1.1	Noakholly	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts	SOUTH BENGAL.	
71	6.3	3.00	3.35	1.29	4.63	2.64	+1.99	81.59	62.54	+19.05	3.7	1.7	Furreedpore	...	Backergunge		
75	5.7	3.36	2.82	1.09	6.64	3.80	+2.84	84.13	75.93	+8.18	3.3	1.7	Dacca	...	Noakholly		
71	5.9	2.97	2.44	0.59	4.83	1.89	+2.94	72.52	70.39	+2.13	3.6	1.2	Commillah	...	Furreedpore		
77	6.1	2.71	1.51	0.36	4.11	0.91	+3.20	70.53	58.09	+12.44	3.2	0.7	Mymensingh	...	Dacca	SOUTH BENGAL.	
81	5.0	2.34	2.76	0.43	5.85	1.32	+4.53	65.61	55.97	+9.64	3.5	1.0	Bogra	...	Tipperah		
79	1.6	1.36	1.79	0.22	3.07	0.72	+2.35	62.93	55.46	+7.37	3.5	0.5	Serajgunge	...	Mymensingh		
76	2.9	0.75	0.62	0.23	0.72	0.63	+0.10	63.45	54.88	+8.57	1.0	0.5	Rampore Beaulah	...	Bogra		
72	4.0	1.90	1.37	0.23	1.67	0.59	+1.08	75.75	54.79	+20.96	1.4	0.5	Maldah	...	Pubna	SOUTH BENGAL.	
77	0.6	1.93	2.03	0.34	2.59	1.39	+1.20	76.42	75.28	+1.14	1.8	0.6	Dinapore	...	Rajshahye		
76	4.4	2.34	2.33	0.64	3.68	1.85	+1.23	112.88	112.84	+0.04	2.4	1.1	Rungpore	...	Maldah		
73	6.4	1.59	1.72	1.03	2.61	2.14	—0.37	144.10	119.86	+24.24	2.3	2.0	Julpigoree	...	Dinapore		
72	2.4	0.60	0.65	0.15	0.73	0.47	+0.26	80.88	57.74	+23.14	1.4	0.3	Darjeeling	...	Rungpore	SOUTH BENGAL.	
71	1.3	Nil	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.31	—0.24	63.20	43.90	+19.30	0.3	0.3	Purneah	...	Julpigoree		
70	2.3	0.36	0.12	0.09	0.13	0.42	—0.29	62.16	46.38	+15.78	1.0	0.4	Mozufferpore	...	Cooch Behar		
70	2.7	0.08	0.17	0.07	0.29	0.22	+0.07	63.22	42.24	+20.98	1.0	0.4	Durbhunga	...	Darjeeling Hill Districts		
71	1.7	0.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Chupra	...	Purneah	SOUTH BENGAL.
70	2.1	0.08	0.34	0.04	0.06	0.28	+0.28	56.88	40.25	+16.63	1.2	0.2	Motihari	...	North Bhagulpore		
70	2.9	0.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Buxar	...	Mozufferpore	
70	2.1	0.35	0.62	0.06	0.71	0.42	+0.29	66.52	41.03	+25.49	1.0	0.3	Arrah	...	Durbhunga		
70	3.6	0.42	0.53	0.06	1.07	0.30	+0.77	62.06	41.12	+20.94	1.3	0.2	Gya	...	Chumparun	SOUTH BENGAL.	
70	2.1	0.72	0.81	0.05	1.18	0.34	+0.84	62.08	43.00	+19.08	1.0	0.2	Bankipore	...	Sarun		
70	0.7	1.08	0.87	0.09	1.22	0.56	+0.66	72.62	49.09	+23.53	1.5	0.3	Bhagulpore	...	Shahabad		
70	0.7	Nil	0.10	0.07	0.12	1.06	—0.94	53.80	51.54	+2.26	0.6	0.2	Doomka	...	Monaghyr		
70	1.0	Nil	0.06	0.14	0.11	0.94	—0.83	50.44	49.16	+1.28	0.5	0.5	Hazaribagh	...	South Bhagulpore	SOUTH BENGAL.	
70	0.4	0.10	0.11	0.30	0.11	1.35	—1.24	43.92	54.25	—10.33	1.0	0.5	Ranchee	...	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
70	0.4	0.10	0.11	0.30	0.11	1.35	—1.24	43.92	54.25	—10.33	1.0	0.5	Chyebassa	...	Lohardugga	SOUTH BENGAL.	
70	0.4	0.10	0.11	0.30	0.11	1.35	—1.24	43.92	54.25	—10.33	1.0	0.5	Chyebassa	...	Manbhoom		
70	0.4	0.10	0.11	0.30	0.11	1.35	—1.24	43.92	54.25	—10.33	1.0	0.5	Chyebassa	...	Singbhoom	SOUTH BENGAL.	
70	0.4	0.10	0.11	0.30	0.11	1.35	—1.24	43.92	54.25	—10.33	1.0	0.5	Chyebassa	...	Singbhoom		

The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
 The means of the district are the numerical averages of the rainfall return received in the district, i.e., from the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 1st of April 1887.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL.		Total rainfall since 1st of March.	Average total rainfall from 1st of March.	Total rainfall since 15th May 1886.	Average rainfall from 15 May to date.
			Saturday, 26th March.	Sunday, 27th March.	Monday, 28th March.	Tuesday, 29th March.	Wednesday, 30th March.	Thursday, 31st March.	Friday, 1st April.	Number of rainy days.	of Rainfall week.				
ORISSA	Pooree	Pooree	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'08	0'17	.....	1	0'17	0'29	0'59	55'18	53'51
		Khurdah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'92	0'92	58'63	58'63
		Raipur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'99	0'99	51'98	51'98
		False Point	.....	0'47	.....	.....	.....	1'04	.....	2	1'51	1'51	1'11	59'59	60'98
		Gop	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Pipli	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cuttack	Jagatsingapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'23	0'05	.....	2	0'28	1'78	0'85	62'60	53'91
		Banki	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'14	1'81	52'36	52'36
		Cuttack	.....	0'12	.....	.....	.....	0'02	.....	2	0'14	1'83	1'11	75'13	57'46
		Kendrapara	.....	0'02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'02	0'58	0'90	55'44	54'45
		Jaipore	.....	1'09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1'09	2'64	1'09	6'59	55'04
	Balasore	Dharmasalla	0'28	0'05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0'33	2'14	.....	64'39	.....
		Salipore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Chandbali	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1'24	.....	55'41
		Bhuddruck	1'80	.....	.....	.....	1'26	.....	.....	2	2'07	3'08	1'56	61'71	54'44
		Sorah	1'41	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'21	.....	2	0'72	0'83	1'50	63'56	54'41
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Midnapore	Balasore	0'51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1'47	2'42	0'94	63'81	60'90
		Jellasore	0'52	.....	.....	.....	0'95	.....	.....	2	1'42	1'67	1'50	55'43	54'20
		Baripoddah	0'87	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'55	.....	2	1'42	1'67	1'50	55'43	57'46
		Contai	.....	0'33	.....	0'09	1'25	0'09	.....	4	1'76	2'42	1'01	44'01	61'05
		Saugor Island	0'12	1'60	.....	.....	0'53	.....	.....	3	2'25	2'25	1'30	65'14	60'79
	24-Pergunnahs	Tumlook	.....	0'40	.....	0'40	.....	.....	.....	2	0'80	0'80	1'90	47'00	60'79
		Midnapore	0'51	0'05	1'27	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1'83	2'08	1'40	46'05	58'09
		Ghatol	0'20	0'08	0'18	.....	1'91	.....	.....	4	2'39	4'19	1'45	52'83	51'94
		Devog	.....	0'55	.....	0'07	2'77	.....	.....	3	3'39	3'39	.....	42'37	67'39
		Heria	0'27	.....	.....	.....	0'80	.....	.....	2	1'07	1'07	.....	48'54	.....
	Diamond Har- bour	Bhaowanpore	.....	.....	0'66	.....	0'36	.....	.....	2	1'02	1'31	.....	50'78	.....
		Gai beta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Diamond Har- bour	.....	1'10	.....	0'13	0'93	.....	.....	3	2'16	2'16	1'49	54'23	62'46
		Canning Town	.....	0'19	.....	0'03	0'98	.....	.....	3	1'15	1'81	.....	60'61	.....
		Alipore Jail	.....	0'16	0'02	.....	3'31	.....	.....	3	3'49	3'00	1'56	67'43	58'28
	Howrah	Barrackpore	.....	.....	.....	4'20	.....	.....	.....	1	4'20	4'75	1'73	59'31	52'36
		Dum-Dum	.....	0'66	.....	3'24	.....	.....	.....	2	3'90	3'90	1'48	59'31	54'88
		Baraset	.....	.....	.....	4'15	.....	.....	.....	1	4'15	4'15	1'43	63'39	54'70
		Buseerhat	.....	0'41	.....	3'45	.....	.....	.....	2	3'86	3'86	2'18	70'35	67'35
		Howrah	.....	0'20	0'95	.....	3'10	.....	.....	3	5'35	3'41	1'40	55'34	53'86
	Hooghly	Mohesreka (Ooloberiah.)	.....	0'12	.....	.....	1'60	.....	.....	2	1'72	2'19	1'15	56'88	55'94
		Serampore	.....	0'23	.....	.....	5'04	.....	.....	2	5'27	5'45	1'25	62'73	53'13
		Hooghly	.....	.....	.....	3'84	.....	.....	.....	1	3'84	3'85	1'22	67'86	52'35
		Jehanabad	.....	0'02	.....	0'64	.....	.....	.....	2	0'66	1'27	1'27	62'18	67'26
		Burdwan	.....	.....	0'65	.....	2'55	.....	.....	2	3'20	3'20	1'29	55'18	46'56
	Bankoora	Burdwan	.....	0'06	0'05	0'06	4'56	.....	.....	4	4'73	4'73	1'49	62'15	49'33
		Cutwa	.....	1'15	0'27	0'79	2'23	.....	.....	4	4'44	4'44	1'18	53'24	49'84
		Raneegunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	few drops.	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0'71	68'67	50'14
		Mankur	.....	0'41	.....	0'56	.....	.....	.....	2	0'97	0'97	.....	65'73	.....
		Bankoora	.....	.....	0'41	0'25	.....	.....	.....	2	0'66	0'66	1'41	62'40	64'10
	Beerbhoom	Bishenpore	.....	0'50	0'58	0'33	.....	.....	.....	3	1'41	1'41	1'30	51'89	51'96
		Mahara	.....	.....	.....	0'26	.....	.....	.....	1	0'26	0'26	0'88	58'81	49'38
		Khatra	.....	.....	0'65	3'72	.....	.....	.....	2	4'37	4'37	0'89	56'01	59'12
		Indas	.....	.....	0'21	1'15	.....	.....	.....	2	1'36	1'36	.....	50'64	.....
		Kotalpore	.....	.....	0'53	.....	0'09	.....	.....	2	0'62	0'62	.....	44'31	.....
	Nudda	Anda	0'30	0'20	.....	0'40	.....	.....	.....	3	0'90	0'90	.....	40'10	.....
		Gangajalghati	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	.....	56'85	.....
		Kaipore	.....	0'41	.....	1'25	.....	.....	.....	3	2'11	3'16	.....	59'04	.....
		Sonamukhi	1'00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1'00	1'00	.....	38'99	.....
		Bh. Soory	.....	.....	.....	0'54	1'77	.....	.....	2	2'31	2'40	0'61	70'39	54'88
	Khoolna	Hetampore	.....	.....	1'18	.....	0'71	.....	.....	2	1'89	1'89	0'46	68'66	55'42
		Rampore Haut	.....	.....	.....	0'11	1'45	.....	.....	2	1'96	3'71	0'56	68'98	62'19
		Botpore	.....	.....	.....	0'87	.....	.....	.....	1	0'87	.....	.....	65'62	.....
		Ranaghat	.....	0'10	0'13	0'15	2'85	.....	.....	4	3'23	3'58	1'53	54'06	49'71
		Kishnaghat	.....	0'58	.....	2'81	1'02	.....	.....	3	4'41	4'41	1'36	54'30	48'38
	Jessore	Choodadanga	.....	0'08	.....	1'10	2'60	.....	.....	3	4'38	4'06	1'70	59'63	54'16
		Meherpore	.....	1'70	.....	0'90	2'20	.....	.....	3	4'80	6'05	2'00	59'70	50'15
		Kooshla	.....	1'02	.....	1'45	2'20	.....	.....	3	4'67	5'82	1'64	73'37	58'83
		Satkira	.....	0'08	.....	.....	3'59	.....	.....	2	4'18	4'18	2'63	61'55	59'39
		Bagirhat	.....	0'79	.....	0'78	2'16	.....	.....	3	3'73	3'73	1'74	80'83	64'42
	Moorsheadabad	Khoolna	.....	1'11	.....	1'35	2'85	.....	.....	3	5'31	5'31	1'95	53'16	59'11
		Narail	.....	0'36	.....	0'78	1'36	.....	.....	3	2'50	2'70	1'90	55'11	56'31
		Jessore	.....	1'38	.....	0'99	1'22	.....	.....	3	3'59	3'59	2'59	69'32	67'04
		Jhemidah	.....	0'27	.....	0'91	0'10	.....	.....	3	1'58	2'37	2'45	64'23	57'23
		Magoorah	.....	1'09	.....	1'18	2'10	.....	.....	3	4'37	4'98	2'26	67'69	67'19
	Chittagong	Bongong	.....	1'08	.....	0'84	3'90	.....	.....	3	5'82	5'82	1'58	57'30	64'34
		Kandi	0'57	.....	0'46	2'08	.....	.....	.....	3	3'11	4'51	0'69	57'30	61'94
		Berhampore	0'82	.....	.....	2'45	.....	.....	.....	3	3'51	5'09	0'81	65'23	62'46
		Lalbagh	0'43	.....	.....	0'27	1'02	.....	.....	3	1'77	3'93	0'75	65'53	47'07
		Azingunge	.....	.....	.....	0'50	1'08	.....	.....	3	2'01	3'53	0'89	66'23	52'17
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Jungpore	.....	.....	.....	0'60	.....	.....	.....	1	0'60	1'74	0'68	70'34	48'04
		Lalgola	.....	.....	.....	1'15	.....	.....	.....	1	1'15	2'39	0'88	61'33	51'19
		Akhrganj	0'22	.....	.....	0'25	1'17	.....	.....	3	1'64	2'94	.....	.....	.....
		Cox's Bazar	.....	0'35	0'15	.....	0'09	.....	.....	3	0'57	1'49	1'91	136'70	134'00
		Chittagong	.....	0'05	.....	1'53	0'36	.....	.....	3	1'93	.....	2'16	.....	.....
EAST BENGAL.	Backergunge	Katubdia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Satkanya	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Rangamati	.....	0'18	.....	1'74	0'34	.....	.....	5	2'26	7'44	2'90	106'51	85'00
		Roma	.....	0'30	.....	0'31	0'49	.....	.....	3	1'19	3'99	2'57	89'76	83'20
		Patuakhally	.....	0'82	.....	0'18	1'45	.....	.....	3	2'45	2'80	1'75	85'29	81'38
	Bhola	Persepore	0'45	.....	.....	1'42	1'28	.....	.....	3	3'15	3'27	1'60	81'06	73'77
		Burrisal	.....	0'00	0'02	0'82	1'63	.....	.....	4	2'97	3'89	2'79	67'73	72'44
		Bhola	.....	0'35	.....	0'57	2'48	.....	.....	3	3'40	4'80	2'39	91'60	87'22

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 1st of April 1887—contd.

Geographical Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL		Total rainfall since 1st of March.	Average total rainfall from 1st of March.	Total rainfall since 15th May 1886.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.
			Saturday, 30th March.	Sunday, 31st March.	Monday, 1st April.	Tuesday, 2nd April.	Wednesday, 3rd April.	Thursday, 4th April.	Friday, 5th April.	Number of rainy days.	of rainfall week.				
BENGAL	Noakholly ..	Gournaddi	0.72	0.37	2.23	0.20	1.28	0.20	0.20	3	3.32	4.17	?	68.54	?
		Bauphal	0.41	0.20	1.28	0.20	1.28	0.20	0.20	3	1.89	2.59	?	87.80	?
		Noakholly	0.23	0.85	2.86	1.74	1.43	0.20	0.20	3	4.81	6.15	3.52	118.89	113.08
		Fenny	0.05	1.85	2.21	1.43	0.80	0.20	0.20	4	5.54	15.00	2.93	138.10	112.16
		Harishpore	0.28	0.29	1.98	1.89	0.20	0.20	0.20	4	4.44	4.29	?	146.80	?
		Ramganj	0.28	0.29	1.98	1.89	0.20	0.20	0.20	4	4.44	5.87	?	99.56	?
	Farroedpore..	Madaripore	0.52	0.62	1.15	1.42	0.20	0.20	0.20	4	3.71	4.17	2.85	72.26	59.99
		Furroedpore	0.53	0.37	1.00	1.38	0.20	0.20	0.20	4	3.28	3.95	2.74	63.34	62.51
	Dacca	Gaulundo	0.40	0.20	2.15	1.90	0.12	0.20	0.20	4	4.57	5.96	2.90	60.39	57.22
		Munshigunge	0.24	0.21	0.95	1.43	0.20	0.20	0.20	4	2.83	4.81	3.94	100.51	75.87
	Hill Tipperah	Dacca	0.48	0.81	0.78	1.02	0.20	0.20	0.20	4	3.69	3.90	2.83	72.04	62.53
		Narainkunge	0.29	0.66	0.53	1.07	0.20	0.20	0.20	4	2.55	3.50	2.06	88.37	88.17
		Manickgunge	0.52	0.20	2.16	1.61	0.20	0.20	0.20	3	4.29	5.63	1.78	64.50	53.73
		Joydebpore	0.26	1.15	0.15	1.00	0.20	0.20	0.20	4	2.66	6.63	?	77.19	?
		Agartola	0.11	1.14	0.62	1.13	0.20	0.20	0.20	3	2.88	7.57	4.23	73.23	67.67
		Comilla	0.30	1.65	0.30	1.27	0.20	0.20	0.20	3	3.22	7.40	3.60	93.33	81.72
		Chandpore	0.30	0.10	1.30	2.10	0.20	0.20	0.20	4	3.80	4.20	3.10	92.75	85.27
		Brahmunberia	0.40	0.47	0.53	0.68	0.20	0.20	0.20	3	1.39	7.31	4.45	77.20	69.83
		Ramchandrapore.	0.22	0.61	0.45	0.68	0.20	0.20	0.20	5	2.07	6.20	?	72.11	?
		Nasirnagar..	0.22	1.24	0.56	1.10	0.20	0.20	0.20	3	3.14	9.19	?	63.47	?
	Mymensingh..	Daudkandi	0.55	0.70	0.85	1.47	0.20	0.20	0.20	3	3.02	3.7	?	77.02	?
		Kasba	0.55	1.00	0.28	0.49	0.20	0.20	0.20	4	2.32	4.3	?	73.39	?
		Laksham	0.11	1.16	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	2	1.36	1.96	?	92.54	?
		Kishoregunge	0.36	0.25	0.19	0.56	0.20	0.20	0.20	4	1.36	3.81	3.04	78.49	74.14
		Atia (Tangail)	0.89	0.59	0.15	0.77	0.20	0.20	0.20	4	2.40	4.10	1.27	54.89	58.95
		Mymensingh	0.97	0.80	0.65	0.81	0.20	0.20	0.20	5	3.26	7.76	1.99	76.76	77.61
		Jamalpur	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	0.29	2.42	1.43	63.82	68.75
		Netrokona	0.42	1.22	0.52	1.18	1.60	0.20	0.20	5	4.94	6.10	1.60	84.85	72.44
		Subornakhally	1.62	0.93	0.40	1.29	0.20	0.20	0.20	4	4.24	7.03	?	52.17	?
		Durgapore	1.33	0.80	0.50	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	4	4.24	7.03	?	52.17	?
		Dewanganj	0.17	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	0.11	0.11	?	?	?
Pubna	Pubna	1.20	0.32	1.56	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	3	3.08	6.93	1.38	68.90	56.95	
	Serajgunge	1.31	0.16	0.02	0.95	0.32	0.32	0.32	4	2.44	4.76	1.24	62.20	55.00	
	Sherpore	0.30	0.55	0.25	0.70	0.20	0.20	0.20	4	1.80	5.61	1.13	71.36	60.22	
	Nowkhilla	0.59	0.08	0.03	0.36	0.20	0.20	0.20	5	1.73	5.19	0.84	67.33	55.49	
Bogra	Bogra	1.00	0.29	0.63	0.63	0.20	0.20	0.20	3	1.92	4.13	0.70	70.31	61.60	
	Panchbibi	0.11	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	0.60	1.52	0.84	73.13	54.42	
	Banulash	0.15	0.19	0.97	0.97	0.20	0.20	0.20	3	1.31	2.78	0.67	64.76	53.27	
	Natore	0.95	0.23	0.20	0.90	0.20	0.20	0.20	4	2.28	3.38	0.75	60.89	57.91	
Rajshahye	Nowong	0.09	0.15	0.60	0.60	0.20	0.20	0.20	3	0.84	3.38	?	73.40	?	
	Lalpor	0.90	0.48	0.40	0.86	0.55	0.20	0.20	2	1.03	1.03	?	58.01	?	
	Manda	0.11	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	0.60	1.52	0.84	73.13	54.42	
	Maldah	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	0.75	0.83	0.79	73.15	51.80	
Maldah	Chanchal	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	0.48	0.60	0.45	52.73	59.92	
	Gajol	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	0.51	0.64	?	68.52	?	
	Sibganj	1.13	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.20	0.20	0.20	2	1.40	1.88	?	69.90	?	
	Dinapore	1.10	0.05	0.53	0.91	0.20	0.20	0.20	3	1.68	2.17	0.63	50.55	56.44	
Dinapore	Churamon	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	0.91	0.94	0.38	67.50	61.32	
	Raigunge	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	1.83	2.05	0.39	92.57	54.46	
	Dinapore	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	2.04	2.09	0.98	74.86	63.64	
	Baloorghat	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	0.39	1.08	0.52	63.20	48.28	
Rangpore	Bhawanigunge (Gyabanda)	0.52	0.55	0.34	0.34	0.20	0.20	0.20	3	1.41	2.71	1.44	57.97	63.98	
	Rangpore	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	1.82	2.15	1.20	73.94	70.18	
	Kurigram	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.20	0.20	0.20	2	0.05	3.55	1.82	59.57	75.56	
	Bagdoura (Niphamari)	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	1.84	1.23	1.04	84.13	85.75	
Jalpigore	Ulupore	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	1.21	1.56	?	74.26	?	
	Jalpigore	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.20	0.20	0.20	2	3.11	3.11	1.71	180.98	117.63	
	Alipore Doar	0.27	0.20	1.46	1.46	0.20	0.20	0.20	3	1.93	2.24	?	101.02	?	
	Fallacotta	0.27	0.20	1.46	1.46	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	1.98	1.11	?	?	?	
Cooch Behar..	Debiganj	0.02	0.12	1.05	1.05	0.20	0.20	0.20	3	1.19	2.14	1.67	81.53	97.83	
	Dinhat	0.48	0.03	3.71	3.71	0.20	0.20	0.20	3	4.22	4.56	1.90	112.83	121.10	
	Cooch Behar	0.46	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.20	0.20	0.20	2	1.61	3.70	1.32	119.37	106.75	
	Miekligunge	0.28	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.20	0.20	0.20	2	1.64	1.94	2.62	116.39	120.10	
Darjeeling Hill.	Matabhanga	0.28	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.20	0.20	0.20	2	1.64	1.94	2.62	116.39	120.10	
	Buxa	0.72	1.17	1.11	1.11	0.20	0.20	0.20	3	3.09	4.81	3.33	233.57	196.26	
	Siliguri	0.30	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	2	1.50	1.50	1.24	148.38	88.90	
	Darjeeling	1.09	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.20	0.20	0.20	3	1.59	2.54	2.05	118.60	111.83	
Purneah	Kalimpong	0.24	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.20	0.20	0.20	2	0.79	1.14	1.06	75.77	82.94	
	Kissengunge	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	0.23	0.53	0.68	108.46	68.24	
	Arraeh	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	0.88	0.88	0.55	92.33	62.72	
	Purneah	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	0.60	0.63	0.47	83.90	60.75	
North Bhngulpore.	Gondwara	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	0.57	0.57	?	?	?	
	Balarampore	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	0.21	0.34	?	80.16	?	
	Martari	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	0.21	0.34	?	?	?	
	Kaliaganj	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.20	0.20	0.20	2	0.57	0.57	0.32	60.10	40.41	
Durbhanga	Madampore	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	0.95	1.03	0.34	59.53	47.06	
	Sopool	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	0.45	0.91	?	73.04	?	
	Protaganj	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	0.12	0.12	0.26	74.29	42.03	
	Tajpore	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	0.12	0.12	0.26	74.29	42.03	
Mozufferpore	Durbhanga	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	0.12	0.12	0.26	74.29	42.03	
	Madhubani	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	0.20	0.30	?	68.46	?	
	Bahera	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	0.20	0.30	?	68.46	?	
	Rohera	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	1.25	1.25	?	71.34	?	
Ohmmparan	Sitamarhi	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	0.20	0.20	0.20	1	1.05	1.08				

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 1st of April 1887—conold.

Meteorological Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL.		Total rainfall since 1st of March.	Average total rainfall from 1st of March.	Total rainfall since 15th May 1886.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.
			Saturday, 26th March.	Sunday, 27th March.	Monday, 28th March.	Tuesday, 29th March.	Wednesday, 30th March.	Thursday, 31st March.	Friday, 1st April.	Number of rainy days.	of Rainfall week.				
NORTH BHAR	Saran	Gopalgunge ...	...	...	...	...	0.28	...	...	1	0.28	0.28	0.12	60.23	...
		Saran ...	...	...	...	...	0.14	...	...	1	0.14	0.29	0.25	60.20	...
SOUTH BHAR	Shahabad	Chudra ...	...	...	...	...	0.09	...	...	1	0.09	0.30	0.30	60.22	...
		Buxar ...	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	...	1	0.05	0.31	0.29	50.49	...
		Dehree ...	...	...	...	...	0.32	...	...	1	0.32	0.32	?	51.37	...
		Bhubooh ...	...	...	...	...	0.22	...	...	1	0.22	0.22	0.62	53.28	...
		Sasseram ...	...	...	...	...	0.65	...	...	1	0.65	0.65	0.27	54.32	...
		Arrah ...	...	...	...	0.07	0.35	...	...	2	0.42	1.12	0.32	69.36	...
		Mohania ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	28.30	...
	Gya	Aurungabad ...	...	...	...	...	0.54	...	...	1	0.54	0.54	0.41	67.38	...
		Gya ...	...	...	...	...	0.35	...	...	1	0.35	0.35	0.39	67.43	...
		Nowadah ...	...	...	...	...	0.91	...	...	1	0.91	0.93	0.46	66.26	...
		Jehanabad ...	...	...	...	...	0.68	...	...	1	0.68	1.03	0.41	65.22	...
		Arwal ...	...	...	...	...	0.64	...	...	1	0.64	0.64	?	54.82	...
		Daudnagar ...	...	...	...	...	0.25	...	...	1	0.25	0.25	?	54.42	...
		Sherphati ...	...	...	...	...	0.75	...	...	1	0.75	0.75	?	61.00	...
		Rajauli ...	...	...	...	...	0.90	...	...	1	0.90	0.90	?	?	...
		Pakri Baraiah ...	...	...	...	...	0.52	...	...	1	0.52	0.87	?	69.40	...
	Patna	Patna ...	...	...	...	...	0.42	...	...	1	0.42	0.56	0.33	66.24	...
		Dinapore ...	...	...	...	0.06	0.20	...	...	2	0.26	0.56	0.19	72.36	...
		Behat ...	...	...	...	...	0.56	...	...	1	0.56	2.06	0.27	57.98	...
		Barri ...	...	...	...	...	0.90	...	...	1	0.90	1.10	0.36	52.33	...
		Bickram ...	...	...	...	...	0.40	...	...	1	0.40	0.90	?	?	...
		Hilsa ...	...	...	...	...	1.10	...	...	1	1.10	1.00	?	?	...
	Monghyr	Begowansi ...	...	...	...	...	0.64	...	...	1	0.64	0.64	0.39	53.06	...
		Monkhyr ...	...	...	...	...	0.54	...	...	1	0.54	0.54	0.32	67.41	...
		Jamui ...	...	...	...	...	1.61	...	...	1	1.61	2.35	0.36	62.23	...
		Gogri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	55.01	...
	South Bhagu pore.	Sheikpura ...	...	...	...	...	0.70	...	...	1	0.70	0.70	?	63.86	...
		Bungulpore ...	...	...	...	...	0.72	...	...	1	0.72	0.92	0.29	65.75	...
		Buana ...	...	...	...	...	0.56	...	...	1	0.56	1.47	0.33	61.91	...
		Kolgong ...	...	...	...	...	0.85	...	...	1	0.85	0.85	?	53.53	...
	Sonthal Per- gunnahs.	Rajnehal ...	...	...	...	...	0.77	...	...	1	0.77	0.82	0.36	87.32	...
		Godda ...	...	...	...	...	0.75	...	...	1	0.75	1.75	0.32	57.97	...
		Pakour ...	...	...	...	...	0.38	...	...	2	0.59	1.41	0.50	86.43	...
		Nys Doomka ...	...	...	...	0.17	0.31	...	...	2	1.08	1.29	0.79	73.36	...
		Deoghar ...	...	...	...	...	1.01	...	...	1	1.01	1.01	0.63	62.35	...
		Jamara ...	...	...	...	0.59	0.43	...	...	2	1.02	1.06	0.75	69.36	...
		Simra ...	...	...	...	...	0.80	...	...	1	0.80	0.85	?	57.79	...
		Nanhat ...	...	...	...	...	1.20	...	...	1	1.20	1.20	?	?	...
CHUTIA HILL- FOL.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba ...	...	...	...	0.27	...	...	...	1	0.27	0.27	0.74	61.26	...
		(Girdi) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.07	0.15	0.78	58.80	...
		Hazaribagh ...	...	...	...	0.07	...	...	...	1	0.07	0.15	1.42	53.00	...
		Semtagurh ...	...	...	...	0.15	...	...	...	1	0.15	0.15	0.96	58.50	...
		Mahudi Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.29	62.80	...
		Jhoomrah Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	69.58	...
		Barhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	69.75	...
		Chatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1.95	1.95	?	31.56	...
		Karaydeha ...	...	...	...	0.75	1.20	...	...	2	1.95	1.95	?	53.59	...
		Kamghur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	...
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	61.38	...
		Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.14	54.15	...
		Palamow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.77	51.25	...
		Silli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1.04	?	47.79	...
		Balumat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	?	61.06	...
		Hosseinabad ...	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	...	1	0.20	0.20	?	?	...
		Garwah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	64.48	...
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa ...	...	...	...	...	...	0.11	...	1	0.11	0.11	1.35	43.92	...
		Chakradhar- pore ...	...	...	...	...	0.50	...	...	1	0.50	0.50	?	57.55	...
		Ghatilla ...	...	...	...	...	0.09	...	...	1	0.09	0.29	?	56.88	...
		Baharagura ...	0.55	...	0.21	...	0.68	...	...	3	1.44	1.44	?	47.72	...
	Manbhoom	Purulia ...	...	...	...	0.02	...	...	...	1	0.02	0.17	1.18	46.20	...
		Gobindapore ...	...	...	...	0.21	...	...	...	1	0.21	0.24	0.62	50.11	...
		Raghunath- pore ...	...	...	...	0.03	...	...	...	1	0.03	0.03	?	61.83	...
		Barrabhoom ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0.40	?	37.96	...
		Jhalda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0.28	?	?	...
		Chas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	57.9	...

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA, the 29th March 1887.

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, THE 1ST OF
APRIL 1887.**

THE weather during the past week has been marked by the occurrence of a remarkable series of thunderstorms or nor'-westers, which have given unusually heavy rain to a large part of the Province. Nor'-westers are local storms limited to a small area, but which are due to a general disturbance of the atmosphere over a large area. They may occur on the same day in East, North and South-West Bengal, but the storms in one district are not, as a rule, the continuation of storms in another district, in which respect they differ entirely from the larger cyclonic storms of the south-west monsoon. For some days before they occur the barometer falls in Bengal and Northern India; the sea winds blowing across the Bengal and Orissa coasts increase in strength and bring up much aqueous vapour into Bengal; whilst the land winds down the Brahmaputra and Gangetic valleys strengthen considerably. Bengal thus becomes a focus towards which winds, opposed in direction and character, converge. The result of their interaction during the hot weather months is frequent periods of disturbance, shown chiefly by the occurrence of local thunderstorms. The barometer falls slowly for some days before, and oscillates rapidly during their occurrence. Each thunderstorm affects a small narrowish area, and probably does not advance as a violent storm more than 30 to 40 miles. They are accompanied by much atmospheric commotion on the small scale, frequently shown by the appearance of two, three, or even a greater number of cloud masses, moving at different elevations in different directions. The rainfall which accompanies these storms is hence very irregularly distributed, but as a general rule is greatest in the districts of East and North Bengal, bordering on the Himalayas, the Assam and Arracan hills, and is least in Behar and Central Bengal.

The barometer began to fall on the 25th, and was considerably below its normal height on the 28th. It fluctuated rapidly and very irregularly on the 30th, and to a less extent on the 29th. Storms occurred in Orissa and South-West Bengal on the 26th, in South-West and East Bengal and the northern districts of North Bengal on the 27th, in East Bengal chiefly on the 28th, and in portions of East and South-West Bengal on the 29th. The general disturbance appeared to increase during this period, and finally culminated in an unusually extensive and vigorous series of storms on the night of the 29th and morning of the 30th. The rainfall accompanying the final series of storms extended over the whole province. It was exceptionally heavy in portions of South-West and East Bengal, more especially the Hooghly, Howrah, Nuddea, and Burdwan districts, and the 24-Pergunnahs. Rainfalls exceeding four inches were recorded on the 30th at Serampore (5.04 inches), Burdwan (4.56 inches), Barrackpore (4.5 inches), and Baraset (4.45 inches). Very strong winds prevailed in all parts of the province from the 26th to the morning of the 30th, and several of the observing stations reported a gale of wind on the 29th and 30th.

The intensity and extent of the disturbance is perhaps best shown by the rainfall returns of the week. The average rainfall of the week in South-West Bengal was 2.96 inches, or more than twice as large as the normal average rainfall for the whole month (viz., 1.39 inches). East Bengal received an average of 2.94 inches during the week, or .32 inch more than the normal average rainfall of the month. North Bengal obtained an average of 1.79 inches, or .7 inch more than the total monthly average, and Behar of .55 inch, as compared with .34 inch, the average for the month.

The barometer rose with unusual rapidity after the storms of the night of the 29th and morning of the 30th, and the winds decreased with similar rapidity. Fine clear weather was again established over the greater part of the province on the evening of the 30th, and the last two days were remarkably cool for the season. The most prominent features of the week are hence—heavy rainfall, great variations of temperature, and unusually low mean temperature.

The barometer was above its normal height on the 25th. It fell steadily but unequally in different parts of the province until the 29th, when it was from .1" to .15" below the normal height. It oscillated rapidly on the 29th and morning of the 30th, and then rose very briskly, the rise during the next 24 hours varying from .05" to .15". The mean pressure of the week was .04" in defect in Orissa, Chutia Nagpur, and South Behar, .01" to .03" in defect in South-West Bengal. It was slightly in excess in East and perhaps North Bengal, and also in North Behar. The most remarkable feature was the deficiency in the pressure of the upper strata of the atmosphere, as shown by the Darjeeling observations. The average pressure at that station for the week was .05" below the normal pressure. The directions of the strong winds of the first five days of the week at the plains stations appears to have been determined by an area of low pressure outside the province, and to the west of Chutia Nagpur and Orissa.

The mean temperature of the week was considerably below the average in all divisions. This was mainly due to the cloudy weather and rainfall of the first five days. The mean temperature of the week was 5° below the normal temperature in East Bengal and South Behar, 4½° in North Behar, 4° in Chutia Nagpur, and 1½° in South-West Bengal and Orissa. The deficiency was most marked in the day temperature. The maximum temperature at Jessore on the 30th was 20.6° lower than it was on the 25th, at Bogra 18°, at Burrisal and Serajgunge 16°, and at Berhampur 15° lower. Hence the week was

characterized quite as much by excessive variations of temperature as by diminished temperature. The following table gives temperature data of the week for eight representative stations:—

Table showing the excess or defect of the actual temperature from the normal for the week ending 1st April 1887.

	Normal mean maximum temperature for the week ending 1st April 1887.	Actual mean maximum temperature for the week ending 1st April 1887.	Variation of actual from normal.	Normal mean minimum temperature for the week ending 1st April 1887.	Actual mean minimum temperature for the week ending 1st April 1887.	Variation of actual from normal.	Normal mean daily temperature for the week ending 1st April 1887.	Actual mean daily temperature for the week ending 1st April 1887.	Variation of actual from normal.
Cuttack	90.2	95.1	+4.9	75.6	75.5	-.1	87.4	85.3	-2.1
Calcutta	93.5	87.6	-5.9	73.5	70.9	-2.6	83.5	78.9	-4.6
Burdwan	90.9	91.7	+0.8	72.9	67.6	-5.3	84.9	79.7	-5.2
Dhara	91.8	86.0	-5.8	72.5	67.1	-5.4	82.2	76.6	-5.6
Purneah	95.6	87.8	-7.8	66.5	63.6	-2.9	81.1	75.7	-5.4
Bankipore	97.4	90.1	-7.3	68.8	64.6	-4.2	83.1	77.4	-5.7
Hazariabagh	93.9	90.9	-3.0	68.0	63.4	-4.6	81.0	77.2	-3.8
Darjeeling	68.9	53.1	-15.8	45.6	40.8	-4.8	52.5	47.0	-5.5

The general character of the rainfall has been fully described above. Showers were received in the Balasore, Midnapore, and Moorshedabad districts on the 26th. Some isolated showers also fell during local thunderstorms in North Bengal. Thunderstorms with rain occurred over nearly the whole of Orissa, South-West and East Bengal, and the northern districts of North Bengal on the 27th. This rainfall was heaviest in the Jessore, Khoolna, Nuddea, Pubna, and Mymensingh districts. The largest amount recorded on that day was 1.7 inches at Meherpore (in Nuddea).

The rainfall of the 28th was local and irregular in character and small in amount. It occurred chiefly in the Burdwan and Bankoora districts of South-West Bengal, and the Dacca, Tipperah, and Mymensingh districts of East Bengal. Commillah reported the largest rainfall on that day—1.65 inches. Thunderstorms occurred over a larger area on the 29th, and were more violent than previously. South-West Bengal and East Bengal received general, and in some cases heavy, rainfall. The largest amounts recorded on that day were 3.72 inches at Khatra (in Bankoora), 2.81 inches at Kishnaghur, and 2.86 inches at Noakholly.

Rain occurred on the 30th in all parts of the province, excepting some portions of Orissa, and Chutia Nagpur. It was exceptionally heavy in the 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, Burdwan Hooghly, Nuddea, Khoolna, Jessore, Backergunge, and in Cooch Behar. Rainfalls varying from 2 to 5 inches were recorded at the great majority of stations in these districts. The two last days of the week under review were almost rainless.

The average rainfall of the divisions of the province has been already stated. Noakholly district received 5.19 inches, two districts received average amounts exceeding 4 inches, viz., Nuddea 4.3 inches: and Burdwan 4.12 inches. The following districts received amounts varying between 3 and 4 inches:—24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, Hooghly, Jessore, Furreedpore, and Dacca; and the following between 2 and 3 inches—Julpigore, Rungpore, Pubna, Mymensingh, Commillah, Backergunge, Moorshedabad, and Midnapore. It was less than one inch in the Maldah district and in the whole of Behar and Chutia Nagpur. The rainfall in that area was very irregularly distributed, but was largest in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and adjacent districts. It was less than a quarter of an inch over Chutia Nagpur, and the greater part of Central and North-West Behar.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Friday, the 1st of April 1887:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.								RAINFALL.							
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of March.		Since 15th May 1886.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	98.9	62.1	87.7	75.5	81.6	+1.7	0.77	20.28	+0.40	1.4	0.6	+0.8	1.37	1.15	62.82	55.67
South-West Bengal	90.7	60.9	80.9	69.8	79.8	+5.0	2.96	0.40	+2.56	2.5	0.8	+1.7	3.45	1.39	60.39	54.41
East Bengal	95.1	61.0	83.0	66.7	74.8	+5.1	2.94	0.84	+2.10	3.3	1.4	+1.9	5.33	2.63	67.16	78.51
North Bengal	95.3	57.2	85.4	63.9	74.7	—	1.79	0.37	+1.42	2.3	0.7	+1.6	2.91	1.09	80.01	71.02
North Behar	95.5	57.7†	87.8†	63.8†	75.8†	+4.4†	0.40	0.10	+0.30	1.0	0.3	+0.7	0.47	0.30	68.37	48.08
South Behar	98.7	58.0	90.0	65.8	77.9	+5.0	0.67	0.06	+0.61	1.2	0.2	+1.0	1.01	0.39	64.72	43.44
Chutia Nagpur	95.5*	57.8*	91.5*	63.3*	77.4*	+3.8*	0.10	0.12	+0.0	0.6	0.4	+0.2	0.13	1.03	54.05	50.84

* Chupra not included.
† Chyobassa not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;
The 5th April 1887.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore
Observatory in the month of March 1887.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month ...	29.820		
The average pressure of March from 24 years' registers ...	29.869		
The highest pressure in the month ...	29.967	8th	10h.
The lowest pressure in the month ...	29.652	1st	16h.
The range of pressure ...	0.315		
Hours.			
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	273.6		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	371.3		
°			
The mean temperature of the month ...	79.6		
The average temperature of March from 24 years' registers ...	80.6		
The highest temperature in the month ...	95.4	24th	
The lowest temperature in the month ...	63.7	27th	
The range of temperature during the month ...	31.7		
The mean daily range of temperature ...	18.9		
The greatest range of temperature in one day ...	27.2	24th	
Per cent.			
The mean humidity of the month ...	70		
The average humidity of March from 24 years' registers ...	66		
Inches.			
The mean vapour tension of the month ...	0.682		
The average vapour tension of March from 9 years' registers ...	0.702		
The mean cloud proportion of the month ...	1.92		
The average cloud proportion of March from 10 years' registers ...	2.26		
Inches.			
The total rainfall of the month ...	3.25		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	3.19		
The average fall of March from 48 years' registers ...	1.34		
The greatest fall in 24 hours ...	1.49	30th	
Days.			
The number of rainy days in the month ...	5		
The average number of rainy days in March from 24 years' registers ...	4		
°			
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month ...	145.5		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures ...	55.8		
The greatest sun temperature ...	152.5	25th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature ...	62.1	27th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth ...	63.5		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground ...	7.2		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature ...	12.1	7th	
Miles.			
The mean movement of the wind per day ...	142.8		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day ...	301.0	11th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour ...	30	26th 6 to 7 P.M.	
The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—			
N. 44, NE. 21, E. 27, SE. 49, S. 190, SW. 232, W. 93, NW. 80, Calm 8.			

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park-street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore .003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 1.0° lower; and finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 5th April 1887.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
27th March to 2nd April 1887.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 33° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1887.		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Mar.	27th	149.5	10.2	29.778	76.8	87.4	23.7	63.7	71.1	0.698	68.5	75	ESE, SSW and variable.	163	0.02	Chiefly cloudy, d, g, t, <.
"	28th	146.1	8.3	.712	81.0	88.3	16.1	72.2	75.2	.709	72.5	76	S and SSW	240	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, t, <.
"	29th	145.5	7.6	.736	81.0	89.2	14.2	75.0	75.6	.818	73.2	78	S, SSW and variable	242	1.48	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, P, R.
"	30th	135.8	1.8	.787	73.5	78.5	9.9	68.6	71.1	.731	69.8	88	ESE and variable	159	1.49	Cloudy, o, g, P, <.
"	31st	146.7	8.5	.848	75.7	84.8	18.3	66.5	71.1	.705	68.8	81	ESE and variable	77	Nil	Chiefly clear, =, D.
April	1st	149.2	10.5	.864	79.4	88.9	17.7	71.2	74.5	.792	72.2	80	SW and SSW	107	"	Partially cloudy, =, D.
"	2nd	147.0	11.0	.900	80.6	90.5	19.3	71.2	73.9	.747	70.5	73	SSW and WSW	85	"	Chiefly clear, D.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches.	29.804
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	...	...	...	29.783
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	...	...	Hours.	57.9
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	...	...	86.0
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	°	78.3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	...	...	...	83.7
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	...	26.8
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	...	90.5
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	...	...	Miles.	18
The highest pressure of wind on one square foot	...	...	...	lbs.	8
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	%	79
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	...	...	...	66
The total fall of rain from 27th March to 2nd April 1887	...	...	...	Inches.	2.99
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	...	...	...	0.12
The total fall from 1st January to 2nd April 1887	...	...	...	...	4.74
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	...	...	...	2.81

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph. The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, g gloomy, d drizzling rain, p passing temporary showers, t thunder, < lightning, R thunder-storm, D dew, = fog.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
Calcutta, the 4th April 1887.

Abstract of the results of the Thermometric Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of March 1887.

			⊖	Date.
The mean temperature during the month	...	...	80°0'	
The highest temperature during the month	...	...	97°2'	24th
The lowest temperature during the month	...	...	63°9'	27th
The range of temperature during the month	...	...	33°3'	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	...	20°9'	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	...	28°3'	24th
			%	
The mean humidity during the month	...	...	66	
			Inches.	
The mean vapour tension during the month	...	...	·659	
The total rainfall of the month	...	...	·350	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	...	...	·316	30th
The number of rainy days in the month	...	...	4	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 5th April 1887.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 27th March to 2nd April 1887.

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				Mean wet bulb.	HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1887.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
March	27th	75·8	89·5	25·6	63·9	73·3	·788	72·3	88	0·17
"	28th	80·0	91·0	18·2	72·8	75·0	·802	72·6	78	0·02
"	29th	81·3	90·8	15·2	75·6	76·8	·862	74·8	81	Nil.
"	30th	69·3	80·5	12·6	67·9	69·1	·710	69·0	99	3·16
"	31st	75·8	87·0	20·3	66·7	72·6	·759	71·0	85	Nil.
April	1st	80·2	92·2	21·0	71·2	74·7	·787	72·0	76	"
"	2nd	81·2	93·0	21·2	71·8	74·4	·765	71·2	72	"

The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	77·7
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	29·1
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	93·0
				%
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	83

				Inches.
The total fall of rain from 27th March to 2nd April 1887	...	...	...	3·35

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 4th April 1887.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

MEMORANDUM.

THE following is a summary of the main facts connected with the vital statistics of the principal Municipalities in Bengal for the week ending 19th March 1887, gathered from the annexed table :—

1. That births and deaths were recorded in the proportions, respectively, of 20·3 and 25·1 per 1,000 of population, against 18·6 and 24· per 1,000, respectively, during the preceding week ending 12th March, indicating much improvement in the registration of both the events.

2. That the following Municipalities furnished the highest proportions of births and deaths :—

Births.			Deaths.		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Comillah	...	61·6	Gya	...	63·5
Narayangunge	...	45·5	Poori	...	62·9
Beaulah	...	39·4	Serampore	...	45·1
Monghyr	...	36·2	Suburbs of Calcutta	...	37·6
Serampore	...	31·4			
Durbhanga	...	29·9			

3. That the mean rates at which the several death-causes proved fatal were—

					Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
					19th March 1887.	12th March 1887.
Cholera	...	...	...	...	6·3	5·2
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	·1	·1
Fevers	...	...	...	...	7·6	9·1
Bowel-complaints	...	...	...	...	3·8	2·6
Injury	...	...	...	...	·4	·4
Other causes	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·6

indicating, in comparison with the outcome of the preceding week, a noticeable increase of mortality from cholera and bowel-complaints, with a sensible decrease in that from fever.

4. That the greatest suffering from cholera and the maladies returned under the head of "Other causes" occurred in the undermentioned Municipalities, the other diseases exhibiting no special local severity :—

Cholera.			Other causes.		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Poori	...	37·7	Gya	...	15·7
Gya	...	22·5	Comillah	...	15·4
Serampore	...	21·6	Poori	...	14·7
Bali	...	17·5	Midnapore	...	10·8
Suburbs of Calcutta	...	12·8			
Mozufferpore	...	8·5			
Howrah	...	8·0			

5. That the death-rates under the heads of *Sex*, *Class* and *Age* stood as noted below :—

According to Sex.			According to Class.			According to Age.		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Males	...	28·6	Christians	...	30·4	Under 1 year	...	161·2
Females	...	21·1	Hindus	...	26·4	1 and under 5 years	...	34·1
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	152		Mahomedans	...	21·9	5 " " 10 "	...	12·3
			Other classes	...	36·4	10 " " 15 "	...	8·6
						15 " " 20 "	...	17·2
						20 " " 30 "	...	14·2
						30 " " 40 "	...	20·3
						40 " " 50 "	...	23·7
						50 " " 60 "	...	35·5
						60 years and upwards	...	59·8

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General,

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 4th April 1887.

MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—

POPULATION.			BIRTHS.			DISEASE.										SEX.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	Total.	NUMBER OF—		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births.	DEATHS FROM—										RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
			Males.	Females.			Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injury.	Other diseases.	All causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injury.	Other diseases.	All causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum in the previous week.	Males.	Females.	DEATHS.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.		Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
																										Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Burdwan	...	18,063	16,917	34,980	4	2	6	61	31	92	200</

* A special census of the Europeans in the Darjiling Municipality was recently taken, as the census of this section of the community, taken in February 1881, was not reliable owing to the Europeans being at a minimum in that month. The number of the natives remains as before, as it was not necessary to re-census them. The ratios have consequently been calculated on the revised population under all heads in the above table, except "Age," the ratios under which have been omitted, inasmuch as the census of the Europeans above alluded to cannot be employed as a basis of calculation owing to the results of the census under this head not having been recorded under the authorized form of age classification.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

NUDDEA RIVERS.

Statement showing Quantities of Goods carried during the month of January 1887.

Number of boats or rafts.	DESCRIPTION.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.				PRIVATE.		REMARKS.
		Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Up.	Down.	Total.	Rupces.	Tons.	Rupces.	
576	1. Grain ...	1,308	4,651	5,959	2,65,588	5,959	2,65,588	* Only 4 maunds passed on Bhagiruthy at Jungipore.
116	2. Cotton ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
344	3. Oilseeds ...	36	1,298	1,334	96,674	1,334	96,674	
1	4. Salt ...	3,638	.....	3,638	1,36,031	3,638	1,36,031	
35	5. Piece-goods* ...	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	1,000	
52	6. Metal ...	192	16	208	49,650	208	49,650	
832	7. Building materials ...	43	374	417	4,789	417	4,789	
120	8. Miscellaneous ...	1,834	8,224	10,058	10,54,427	10,058	10,54,427	
11	9. Fuel ...	1,507	377	1,884	11,327	1,884	11,327	
11	10. Timber ...	348 c. ft.	81,218 c. ft.	81,566 c. ft.	79,095	81,566 c. ft.	79,095	
11	11. Bamboos ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
996 & 11 rafts	12. Total ...	8,558 & 348 c. ft.	14,940 & 81,218 c. ft.	23,498 & 81,566 c. ft.	16,98,581	23,498 & 81,566 c. ft.	16,98,581	* Only 4 maunds passed on Bhagiruthy at Jungipore.
301 & 11 rafts	13. Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	17,834	17,25,820	17,834	17,25,820	
		Up.	Down.	Total.				
Total number of boats plying cargo No.		950	1,146	2,096	Total tollage of month— 24 + 25 + 26 ...			Rs. A. P. 10,000 3 0
Empty boats and steamers, &c. No.		625	197	822				
Total number of boats plying passenger No.		583	673	1,256	Total tollage of same month last year ...			10,836 5 9
Total registered tonnage, cargo ...		282,980	408,279	691,259	Memorandum of Tollage.			
Total registered tonnage, passenger ...		264	276	540				
Ton-mileage ...		.....	.....	.....				Rs. A. P.
Estimated value of cargo Rs.		5,32,078	10,7,408	16,19,486	1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month ...			975 11 3
Number of passengers No.		1,028	1,142	2,170	2. Tollage per month ...			10,000 3 0
Rafts, bamboos c. ft.		.....	.....	.....	3. Total ...			10,975 14 3
Do., bullahs ,		348	81,218	81,566	4. Amount paid into treasury during the month ...			10,163 9 6
Estimated value of rafts Rs.		520	78,575	79,095	5. Balance due at the end of the month ...			812 4 9
Tollage on boats ,		3,915-4-0	5,300-1-0	9,215-5-0				
Compounded tollage on boats Rs.		.....	.....	.....	
Tollage on rafts ,		2-10-0	782-4-0	784-14-0				
Total tollage on boats per ton-mile ...		.....	.....	.....
Total tollage on rafts per 100 c. ft. ....		.....	.....	.....

CALCUTTA,
The 5th April 1887.C. W. I. HARRISON, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.**

NUDDEA RIVERS.

Statement showing Quantities of Goods carried during the month of February 1887.

Number of boats or rafts.	Description.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.				PRIVATE.	
		Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Up.	Down.	Total.	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.
946	1. Grain ...	3,369	4,628	7,997	4,23,466	7,997	4,23,466
1	2. Cotton ...	.....	17	17	10,000	17	10,000
58	3. Oilseeds ...	29	541	570	49,137	570	49,137
252	4. Salt ...	1,696	.....	1,696	1,42,568	1,696	1,42,568
.....	5. Piece-goods ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	6. Metal ...	87	1	88	70,260	88	70,260
31	7. Building materials	142	125	267	9,661	267	9,661
788	8. Miscellaneous ...	1,579	6,998	8,577	6,56,967	8,577	6,56,967
89	9. Fuel ...	676	246	922	8,500	922	8,500
73 rafts	10. Timber ...	268 c. ft.	38,460 c. ft.	38,728 c. ft.	26,095	38,728 c. ft.	26,095
10 "	11. Bamboos ...	.....	1,250 "	1,250 "	125	1,250 "	125
2,187 & 83 rafts.	12. Total ...	7,578 & 268 c. ft.	12,556 & 39,710 c. ft.	20,134 & 39,978 c. ft.	13,96,779	20,134 & 39,978 c. ft.	13,96,779
5,040 & 16 rafts	13. Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	17,521	13,98,394	17,521	13,98,394

	Up.	Down.	Total.		Rs.
14. Total number of boats plying cargo No.	1,094	1,093	2,187	Total tollage of month— 24 + 25 + 26 ...	9,622
14a. Ditto empty boats and steamers ...	578	105	683		
15. Total number of boats plying passenger No	853	1,290	2,143	Total tollage of same month last year ...	9,243
16. Total registered tonnage, cargo ...	1,94,614	4,24,257	6,18,871		
17. Total registered tonnage, passenger ...	174	468	642		
18. Ton-mileage ...	.....	.....	.....
19. Estimated value of cargo ...	5,54,223	8,16,336	13,70,559		
20. Number of passengers ...	3,806	4,994	8,800		
21. Rafts, bamboos c. ft	.....	1,250	1,250		
22. Do., bullahs "	268	38,460	38,728		
23. Estimated value of rafts ...	445	25,775	26,220		
24. Tollage on boats Rs.	3,988-4-0	5,286-13-6	9,275-1-6		
25. Compounded tollage on boats Rs.					
26. Tollage on rafts "	2-7-0	344-9-3	347-0-3		
27. Total tollage on boats per ton-mile ...	.....	.....	.....
28. Total tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet ...	.....	.....	.....

Memorandum of Tollage.			
1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month ...	Rs.	812	
2. Tollage per month ...		9,622	
3. Total ...		10,434	
4. Amount paid into treasury during the month ...		9,713	
5. Balance due at the end of the month ...		721	

CALCUTTA,

The 5th April 1887.

C. W. I. HARRISON, Lieut.-Col., R.

Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

ORISSA COAST CANAL.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 91 MILES.

Statement showing Quantities of Goods carried during the month of February 1887.

Number of boats or rafts.	DESCRIPTION.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.				PRIVATE.		REMARKS.
		Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Up.	Down.	Total.	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.	
376	1. Grain ...	3,545	29	3,574	1,10,474	3,574	1,10,474	
1	2. Cotton ...	.....	3	3	1,800	3	1,800	
.....	3. Oilseeds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	4. Salt ...	.....	163	163	9,175	163	9,175	
6	5. Piece-goods ...	.....	18	18	11,300	18	11,300	
1	6. Metal ...	.....	1	1	200	1	200	
6	7. Building materials ...	16	11	27	2,618	20	2,418	
603	8. Miscellaneous ...	70	120	190	21,014	190	21,014	
20	9. Fuel ...	10	84	94	965	94	965	
3 rafts	10. Timber ...	32 c. ft.	40 c. ft.	72 c. ft.	188	72 c. ft.	188	
10 "	11. Bamboos ...	1,300 "	100 "	1,400 "	88	1,400 "	88	
1,036 & 13 rafts	12. Total ...	3,641 & 1,332 c. ft.	429 & 140 c. ft.	4,070 & 1,472 c. ft.	1,57,822	4,063 & 1,472 c. ft.	1,57,622	
798	13. Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	2,321	83,848	2,321	83,848	

	Up.	Down.	Total.		Rs. A. P.
14. Total number of boats plying cargo ... No.	473	563	1,036	Total tollage of month— 24+25+26 ...	3,957 15
15. Total number of boats plying passenger ... No.	22	27	49	Total tollage of same month last year ...	2,500 8
16. Total registered tonnage, cargo ...	6,569	3,130	9,699	<i>Memorandum of Tollage.</i>	
17. Total registered tonnage, passenger ...	28	43	71		
18. Ton mileage ...	158,507	66,127	224,634		Rs. A. P.
19. Estimated value of cargo Rs.	1,09,078	48,468	1,57,546	1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month ...	896 1
20. Number of passengers ...	74	115	189	2. Tollage per month ...	3,957 15
21. Rafts, bamboos... c. ft.	1,300	100	1,400	3. Total ...	4,854 0
22. Do., bullahs ... "	32	40	72	4. Amount paid into treasury during the month ...	3,706 3
23. Estimated value of rafts Rs.	100	176	276	5. Balance due at the end of the month ...	1,147 12
24. Tollage on boats "	2,783-14-3	1,165-1-6	3,948-15-9		
25. Compounded tollage on boats Rs.	1-14-6	.....	1-14-6		
26. Tollage on rafts "	6-1-0	1-0-0	7-1-0		
27. Total tollage on boats per ton-mile ... Rs.	.....	.....	0-0-3		
28. Total tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet Rs.	.....	.....	0-7-8		

CALCUTTA, }
The 5th April 1887.

C. W. I. HARRISON, *Lt. Col.*, R. E.,
Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd April 1887, compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 2ND APRIL 1887.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 3RD APRIL 1886.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	598	1,83,140	3,204	263	69,065	1,310
Jute ...	43	30,005	556	18	14,100	230
Firewood ...	153	80,800	1,022	70	23,995	371
Other articles ...	743	2,35,885	3,331	723	2,04,726	3,317
Total ...	1,537	5,29,830	8,113	1,074	3,11,885	5,228

Dacca State Railway.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Dacca State Railway during the month of January 1887, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1886.		1887.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1886.	1887.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
Betel-nuts ...	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Coal and coke ...	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	87	87	.....
Cotton, raw ...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Cotton manufactured—								
(1). Twist and yarn (European) ...	31	5	40	3	36	43	7	.....
(2). Ditto (Indian) ...								
(3). Piece-goods (European) ...								
(4). Ditto (Indian) ...								
Fibrous products—								
(1). Jute (screwed) ...	10	158	.....	9	108	1,671	1,563	.....
(2). " (unscrewed) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3). " manufactured (gunny-bags and cloths) ...	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	1	.....
Grain and pulse—								
(1). Grain and pulse ...	56	3	2	2	59	4	.....	55
(2). Other spring crops ...	.....	54	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	54
Hides and skins—								
(1). Hides of cattle ...	2	.....	.....	14	2	14	12	.....
(2). Skins of sheep, goats and small animals ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals and manufactures of—								
(1). Brass and copper ...	15	.....	11	.....	15	11	.....	4
(2). Iron ...								
(3). Other metals ...								
Oils ...	2	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	1
Provisions—								
(1). Ghee ...	7	.....	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....
(2). Other kinds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway materials ...	1,230	23	63	30	1,233	93	.....	1,160
Salt ...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Sugar—								
(1). Refined ...	2	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	1
(2). Unrefined ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood—								
(1). Timber ...	.....	.....	6	2	.....	8	8	.....
(2). Firewood ...	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	73	73	.....
All other articles of merchandise—								
(1). Unmanufactured ...	156	14	140	19	170	159	.....	11
(2). Manufactured ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,513	257	431	1,754	1,770	2,186	1,702	1,287

BRIEF REASONS FOR INCREASE AND DECREASE.

INCREASES.

Jute ... 1,503 tons.
This is owing to increased facilities, low rates of freight by rail, and brisk market during this particular period. There is no other increase worth noticing.

DECREASES.

Salt ... 1,063 tons.
This may be accounted for by abnormal despatches the month previous and sufficient stocks being in hand for local consumption; there are no other decreases worth noticing during the period under reference.

F. P. QUINLAN,
Examiner of Accounts, Dacca State Railway.

Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of January 1887 as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1887.		1886.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1887.	1886.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Betelnuts	20	154	37	53	174	90	84	.....
Coal and coke	2,720	1,452	4,697	1,662	4,172	6,359	.....	2,187
Cotton, raw	1	30	127	109	31	236	.....	205
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist and yarn (European)	1,544	219	1,557	176	1,763	1,733	30	.....
2.—Ditto do. (Indian)								
3.—Piece-goods (European)								
4.—Ditto do. (Indian)								
Fibrous Products—								
1.—Jute (screwed)	3	2,002	37	2,401	2,002	2,401	.....	399
(unscrowed)		13,995		16,444	13,998	16,521	.....	2,523
2.—Jute manufactured (gunny-bags and cloth)	103	860	220	914	963	1,134	.....	171
Grain and Pulse—								
2.—Grain and pulse	450	2,253	841	2,607	2,693	3,448	.....	755
4.—Rice, husked	473	1,558	636	7,632	2,631	8,318	.....	6,287
Hides and Skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	5	741	8	614	746	622	124	.....
2.—Skins of sheep, goats and small animals								
Metals and manufactures of—								
1.—Brass and copper	1,279	83	697	48	1,362	745	617	.....
2.—Iron								
3.—Other metals								
Oils	123	13	345	18	156	263	.....	227
Mineral oil	250	2	.....	.....	252	.....	252	.....
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	264	164	353	129	448	482	.....	34
2.—Other kinds								
3.—Other kinds								
Railway materials	1,798	681	1,870	5,619	2,479	7,469	.....	5,020
Salt	2,361	4	2,740	2	2,365	2,742	.....	437
Seeds—								
1.—Oilseeds—								
a.—Linsced	263	56	104	257	349	361	.....	.....
b.—Mustard and rape								
c.—Til or gingelly								
d.—Other oilseeds								
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	220	337	287	803	557	1,090	.....	533
2.—Unrefined								
Tea—								
1.—Indian ... ..	.....	421	6	228	421	234	187	.....
2.—Foreign								
Tobacco	31	195	55	488	226	543	.....	317
Wood—								
1.—Timber	1,957	58	1,529	60	2,015	1,589	426	.....
2.—Firewood								
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Unmanufactured	2,261	826	2,890	809	2,827	3,699	.....	872
2.—Manufactured								
Hay, straw, wool (C. & S. E. Section)	416	.....	423	.....	416	423	.....	7
Total	16,222	26,234	19,459	41,173	42,456	60,632	1,770	19,896

INCREASES.

Metals and manufactures of 617 tons.
 This may be accounted for by the gradually extending use of metals for building and other purposes.
 Mineral oil 252 tons.
 This too is attributable to the more general use of kerosine in preference to vegetable oil for lighting purposes.
 Tea 187 tons.
 This produce may be expected to fluctuate with the variable tea seasons.
 Wood 426 tons.
 This increase is remarkable, and I cannot attribute any other reason for it than by supposing an abnormal demand during the period under reference for building and manufacturing purposes.

DECREASES.

Coal and coke 2,187 tons.
 There was a much large falling off in this staple last month, and I would repeat the reason there given for the decrease.
 Cotton, raw 205 tons.
 This decrease may be attributed to there being less demand for this article in the market than during the corresponding period last year.
 Jute unscrewed 2,525 tons.
 This decrease, although not so great as last month, may be attributed to business being less brisk and prices lower in the markets than last year at this time.
 Grain 755 tons.
 Dull markets may account for this decrease in which traffic fluctuation may be expected.
 Rice 6,287 tons.
 This large decrease may be traced partly to the abnormal increase last year and to the falling off generally of traffic in this produce from the Northern Bengal State Railway and other districts. It should be remembered that the floods had destroyed the crops, and last year this destruction necessitated importation to parts where crops were comparatively good this year.
 Railway materials 5,020 tons.
 This decrease might be anticipated by the fact for material for lines opening in the district tapped by this system of railways having received their requirements.
 Salt 437 tons.
 I attribute this to stocks being ample in the districts tapped by our line.
 Sugar 533 tons.
 I consider this is attributable to markets being less favorable than last year at this time.
 Tobacco 317 tons.
 Bad markets and full stocks may also account for this decrease.
 All other merchandise 872 tons.
 This, and in fact all the above enumerated decreases, may generally be attributed to dull markets, large stocks in hand by consumers or exporters; and though, on the whole, the traffic from the foregoing figures looks unfavorable, it is not to be assumed as anything but the general movements of railway traffic, and these fluctuations may from time to time be expected.

CALCUTTA, the 24th March 1887.

F. P. QUINLAN, Examiner of Accounts.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th March 1887, on 1,515 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	240,029*	3,37,608 12 0*	27,44,292 30	7,27,882 12 0	18,235 15 0	10,83,727 7 0	69,957	117,682½	187,639½
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	222 13 6	.....	480 7 3	12 0 7	715 5 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ...	2,787,514	32,28,373 11 0	2,88,11,568 0	74,65,881 10 3	2,01,525 12 6	1,06,95,781 1 0	799,693½	1,221,002½	1,981,696½
Total for 12 weeks ...	3,027,543	35,65,982 7 0	3,15,55,860 30	81,93,764 6 3	2,19,761 11 6	1,19,79,508 8 9	830,650½	1,338,684½	2,169,334½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	228,806½	3,00,200 10 4	29,87,203 0	6,40,543 2 0	24,541 10 0	9,65,285 7 1	64,373	142,175	178,548
Or per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	193 2 5	.....	422 12 10	16 3 2	637 2 5	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,884,658½	34,63,673 12 10	3,36,14,595 30	81,05,270 15 0	2,65,224 0 2	1,18,34,168 12 0	827,541	1,364,632	2,192,173

*The increase in coaching traffic is partly due to running of troop extra trains, and partly to receipts earned from carriage of His Excellency the Viceroy's Suite.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 26TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 27TH MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 26TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1887.	Total decrease in 1887.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,515	9,65,285	637	1,515	10,83,727	715	1,515	4,62,36,072	30,519	1,515	4,62,59,205	30,534	23,193	.....

PATNA-GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th March 1887, on 57½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,473	11,78 8 0	67,134 10	3,223 1 0	59 7 0	14,461 0 0	1,734	659	2,394
Or per mile of railway ...	305½	195 6 10	1,173 30	56 5 7	1 0 7	252 13 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ...	138,561	73,794 1 0	4,76,188 30	32,821 12 9	544 4 6	1,07,160 2 3	19,650	9,024	28,674
Total for 12 weeks ...	156,034	84,972 9 0	5,43,323 0	37,044 13 9	603 11 6	1,21,621 2 3	29,784	9,684	39,468
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	17,657	10,516 2 3	76,792 0	5,145 0 0	59 14 3	15,521 0 6	1,549	959	2,508
Or per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	309	189 5 8	1,342 10	89 15 2	1 0 9	271 5 7	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	156,962½	86,219 5 2	5,80,755 10	37,586 12 0	699 14 3	1,21,555 15 5	22,065	9,634	31,759

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna-Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 26TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 27TH MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 26TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1887.	Total decrease in 1887.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
57½	15,521	271	57½	14,461	253	57½	4,91,700	8,649	57½	5,24,227*	9,165	29,527	.....

* Deducted Rs. 7,667 on account of supplemental returns for last 13 days of December 1886.

DILDARNAGAR-GHAZIPUR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th March 1887, on 12 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,406	451 1 0	18,974 0	478 10 0	7 0 0	936 11 0	341½	152	493½
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	37 9 5	.....	39 14 2	0 9 4	78 0 11	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ...	29,486	5,151 13 0	2,25,874 30	5,570 9 0	72 1 9	10,794 7 9	3,805	1,694	5,499
Total for 12 weeks ...	31,892	5,602 14 0	2,44,848 30	6,049 3 0	79 1 9	11,731 2 9	4,146½	1,846	5,992½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	2,385	425 13 1	20,855 10	629 15 0	48 9 3	1,095 5 4	163	166	329
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	35 7 9	.....	51 11 11	4 0 9	91 4 5	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	30,515½	5,197 11 2	4,57,294 0	5,992 5 0	379 3 0	11,569 3 2	2,240	3,877	6,117

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 26TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 27TH MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 26TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1887.	Total decrease in 1887.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	
12	Rs. 1,095	91	12	Rs. 937	78	12	Rs. 45,856	3,821	12	Rs. 46,875*	3,906	Rs. 1,019	.....

* Deducted Rs. 164 on account of supplemental returns for last 13 days of December 1883.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th March 1887, on 74½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	6,246	5,147 5 0	96,735 10	3,955 10 0	101 7 0	9,204 6 0	856½	1,050½	1,907
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	68 13 0	.....	52 14 2	1 5 8	123 0 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ...	62,852	48,113 8 0	11,22,263 20	26,058 0 6	1,051 13 0	1,05,223 5 6	8,331½	13,457½	21,789
Total for 12 weeks ...	69,098	53,260 13 0	12,18,998 39	30,013 10 6	1,153 4 0	1,14,427 11 6	9,188½	14,508½	23,697
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,606	3,430 8 4	97,464 30	3,054 10 0	86 0 3	6,581 2 7	644	935	1,579
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	45 13 10	.....	40 15 6	1 2 5	87 15 9	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	69,347	56,850 7 5	10,87,350 10	44,288 10 0	1,318 4 6	1,02,457 5 11	17,299	13,562	30,861

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 26TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 27TH MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 26TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1887.	Total decrease in 1887.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	
74½	Rs. 6,581	88	74½	Rs. 9,204	123	74½	Rs. 3,68,284	4,924	74½	Rs. 3,99,126*	5,336	Rs. 30,842	.....

* Added Rs. 149 on account of supplemental returns for last 13 days of December 1886.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th March 1887, on 22½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Traffic for the week...	21,393	6,193 1 0	11,031 20	394 2 0	7 4 0	6,574 7 0	914	54	968
... mile of railway ...	.....	278 5 5	.....	17 11 5	0 5 3	290 6 1	.....	.....	.....
... previous 11 weeks of half- ...	211,160	57,267 7 0	95,342 10	3,179 5 0	57 15 3	60,504 11 3	10,699	417	11,116
Total for 12 weeks ...	232,553	63,460 8 0	1,06,373 30	3,573 7 0	65 3 3	67,099 2 3	11,613	471	12,084
COMPARISON.									
For corresponding week previous year ...	18,579	4,889 0 3	13,431 0	460 0 0	9 14 0	5,358 14 3	920	48	968
... of railway correspond- week of previous year ...	.....	219 11 8	.....	20 10 10	0 7 1	240 13 7	.....	.....	.....
... to corresponding date of previous year ...	243,327	63,661 15 9	1,51,090 10	5,013 11 0	76 2 11	68,750 13 8	12,842	2,626	15,868

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkessur Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 26TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 27TH MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 26TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1887.	Total decrease in 1887.
Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.			
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
5,359	241	22½	6,594	296	22½	2,51,255	11,292	22½	2,45,525*	11,635		.....	5,730

* Added Rs. 297 on account of supplemental returns for last 13 days of December 1886.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th March 1887, on 42 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Traffic for the week...	2,184	1,313 3 0	66,364 0	4,967 11 0	31 11 0	6,392 9 0	176	654	840
... mile of railway ...	.....	31 4 3	.....	118 0 8	0 12 1	150 1 0	.....	.....	.....
... previous 11 weeks of half- ...	27,949	12,835 12 3	5,64,802 20	39,040 12 0	325 12 9	52,242 5 0	2,262	6,684	8,946
Total for 12 weeks ...	30,133	14,148 15 8	6,31,166 20	43,998 7 0	397 7 9	65,544 14 0	2,438	7,348	9,786

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Indian Midland Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 1886.		RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 26TH MARCH 1887.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 27TH MARCH 1886.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 26TH MARCH 1887.		Total increase in 1887.		Total decrease in 1887.	
Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	42	6,303	150	.....	.....	42	1,51,201	3,600	.....	.....

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 26th March 1887, on 234 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES	
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Total traffic for the week ...	84,937	18,250 0 0	3,28,829 0	45,721 0 0	4,390 0 0	88,344 0 0	11,958	7,229
Or per mile of railway ...	363	78 0 0	1,408 0	196 0 0	...	350 0 0	...	...
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ...	1,163,079	4,95,997 0 0	38,59,420 0	6,07,394 0 0	67,150 0 0	11,73,527 0 0*	134,863	10,572
Total for 12 weeks ...	1,248,016	5,37,247 0 0	41,88,249 0	6,53,115 0 0	71,540 0 0	12,61,871 0 0	146,821	116,611
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year (audited) ...	80,718	37,279 0 0	3,49,212 0	45,203 0 0	5,057 0 0	87,539 0 0	11,249	8,223
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	343	159 0 0	1,492 0	163 0 0	...	352 0 0	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,186,713	4,92,008 0 0	42,10,665 0	5,91,407 0 0	65,668 0 0	11,59,233 0 0	135,602	121,569

* Audited up to week ending 20th January 1887.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27th MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 26th MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1885 TO 27th MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1886 TO 26th MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1886-87.	Total decrease in 1886-87.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
234	87,539	374	234	88,344	378	234	45,18,935	19,308	234	52,61,149*	22,496	7,46,114	

* Audited up to week ending 20th January 1887.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 26th March 1887, on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES	
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Total traffic for the week ...	22,947	8,032 0 0	49,995 0	3,319 0 0	40 0 0	12,821 0 0*	3,796	1,429
Or per mile of railway ...	184	71 0 0	259 0	27 0 0	...	98 0 0	...	...
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ...	274,098	1,02,649 0 0	3,33,745 0	2,199 0 0	501 0 0	1,25,540 0 0	42,522	15,915
Total for 12 weeks ...	297,045	1,11,581 0 0	3,83,653 0	2,553 0 0	541 0 0	1,37,061 0 0	46,303	17,339
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year (audited) ...	25,080	9,709 0 0	46,170 0	2,847 0 0	24 0 0	12,578 0 0	3,920	1,330
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	201	77 0 0	369 0	23 0 0	...	100 0 0	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	296,768	1,06,290 0 0	4,60,350 0	23,688 0 0	322 0 0	1,31,709 0 0	47,578	16,901

* Audited up to week ending 22nd January 1887.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Bengal Central Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27th MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 26th MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1885 TO 27th MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1886 TO 26th MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1886-87.	Total decrease in 1886-87.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
125	12,578	101	125	12,311	99	125	5,29,747	4,238	125	5,65,795*	4,526	30,048	

* Audited up to week ending 22nd January 1887.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 26th March 1887, on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	12,539	4,139 0 0	3,743 0	683 0 0	65 0 0	4,839 0 0	2,102	802	2,904
Or per mile of railway ...	146	48 0 0	44 0	8 0 0	...	56 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ...	142,001	50,043 0 0	2,16,452 0	21,182 0 0	1,351 0 0	72,581 0 0	24,911	11,000	35,920
Total for 12 weeks ...	154,570	54,187 0 0	2,20,195 0	21,817 0 0	1,416 0 0	77,420 0 0	27,073	11,811	38,884
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year (audited) ...	11,234	3,629 0 0	60,446 0	(a) 5,731 0 0	960 0 0	10,593 0 0	931	1,536	2,470
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	131	43 0 0	703 0	67 0 0	...	110 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	112,908	29,972 0 0	1,86,533 0	19,535 0 0	3,635 0 0	53,145 0 0	9,264	21,810	31,104

* Audited up to week ending 29th January 1887.
 a Includes ballast train.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Dacca State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 26TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 27TH MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 26TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1886-87.	Total decrease in 1886-87.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
86	10,396	121	86	4,939	56	67	1,28,751	38	83	2,72,740*	62	1,43,989	...

* Audited up to week ending 29th January 1887.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 26th March 1887, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,973	1,198 9 0	9,972 10	468 0 0	13 10 0	1,680 3 0	569	254	763
Or per mile of railway ...	109	44 0 0	333 0	17 2 0	0 8 0	61 10 0	...	...	...
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ...	34,196	12,787 7 0	1,66,116 30	9,176 0 0	251 6 0	22,214 13 0	5,671	5,918	9,589
Total for 12 weeks ...	37,169	13,986 0 0	1,75,189 0	9,644 0 0	265 0 0	23,895 0 0	6,180	4,172	10,352
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	2,364	981 1 0	9,677 0	730 4 0	21 10 0	1,732 15 0	109	251	365
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	87	36 0 0	355 0	26 13 0	0 12 0	63 9 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	32,356	12,440 5 9	1,03,214 39	7,871 13 6	243 14 6	20,556 1 9	6,253	3,339	9,592

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Nalhati State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27TH MARCH 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 26TH MARCH 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 27TH MARCH 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 26TH MARCH 1887.			Total increase in 1886-87.	Total decrease in 1886-87.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
27½	1,733	64	27½	1,000	62	27½	78,725	2,859	27½	89,467	3,171	7,651	...